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(54) **SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR  
MINIMALLY-INVASIVE  
OPTICAL-ACOUSTIC IMAGING**

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See application file for complete search history.

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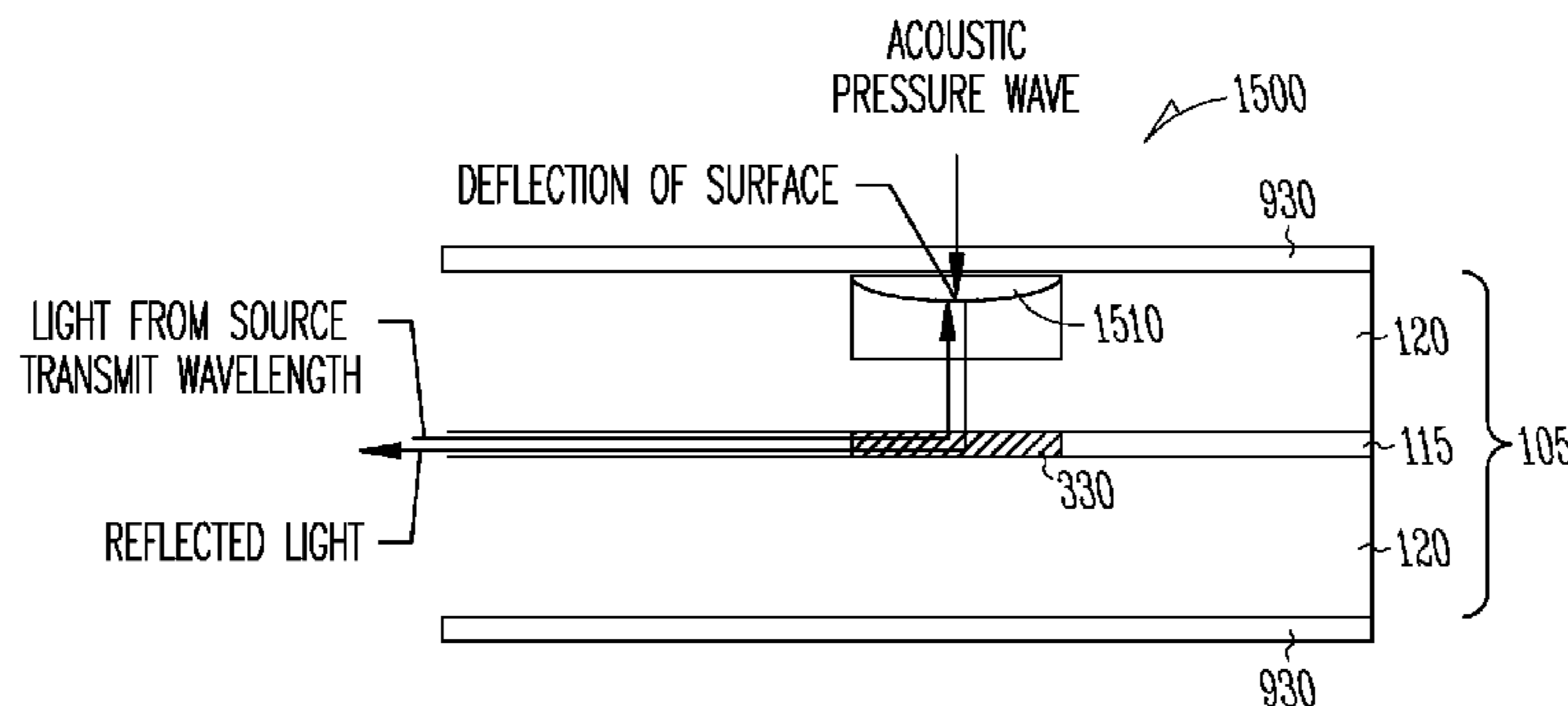
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An imaging guidewire can include one or more optical fibers  
communicating light along the guidewire. At or near its distal  
end, one or more blazed or other fiber Bragg gratings (FBGs)  
directs light to a photoacoustic transducer material that pro-  
vides ultrasonic imaging energy. Returned ultrasound is  
sensed by an FBG sensor. A responsive signal is optically  
communicated to the proximal end of the guidewire, and  
processed to develop a 2D or 3D image. In one example, the  
guidewire outer diameter is small enough such that an intra-  
vascular catheter can be passed over the guidewire. Techni-  
ques for improving ultrasound reception include using a  
high compliance material, resonating the ultrasound sensing  
transducer, using an attenuation-reducing coating and/or  
thickness, and/or using optical wavelength discrimination.  
Techniques for improving the ultrasound generating trans-  
ducer include using a blazed FBG, designing the photoacous-  
tic material thickness to enhance optical absorption. Techni-  
ques for distinguishing plaque or vulnerable plaque may be  
used to enhance the displayed image.

**10 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets**



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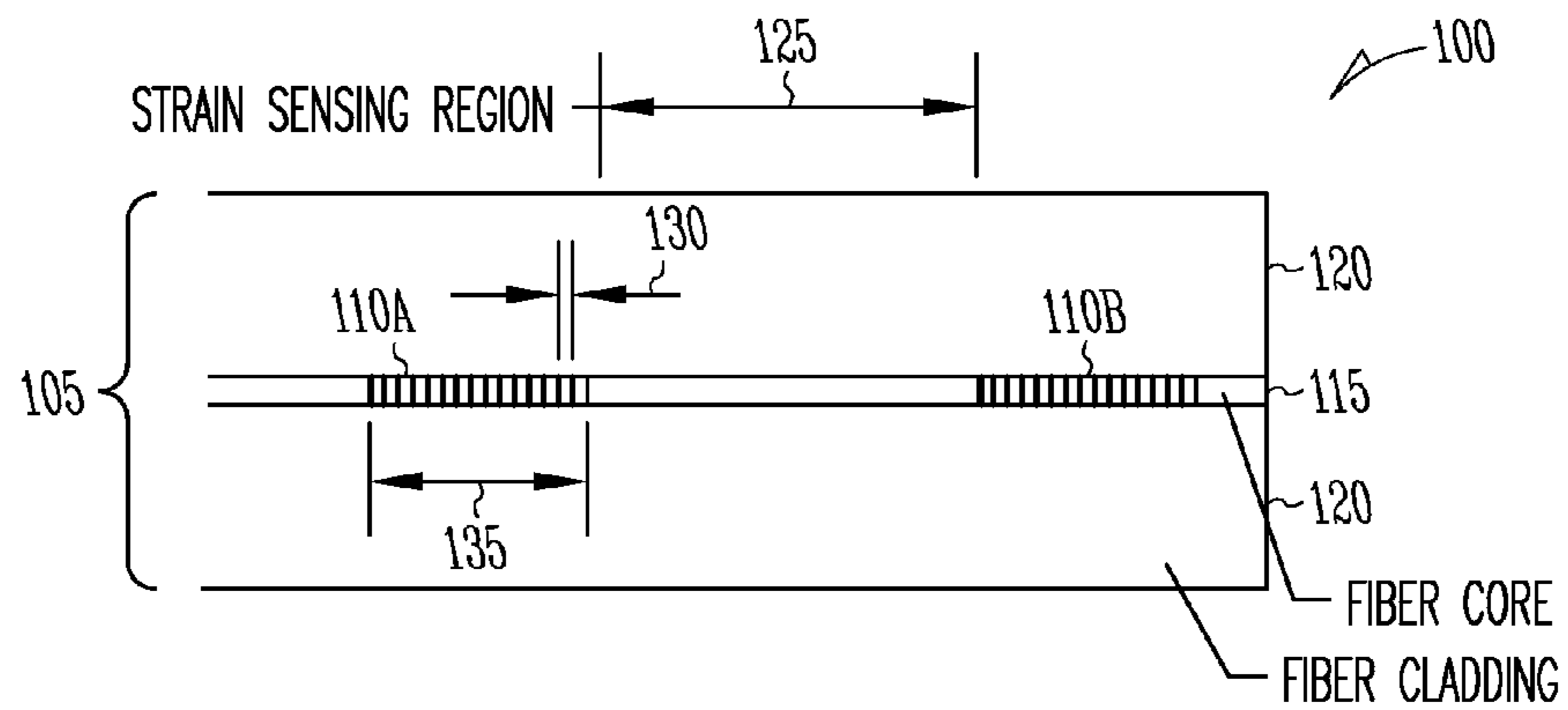


Fig. 1

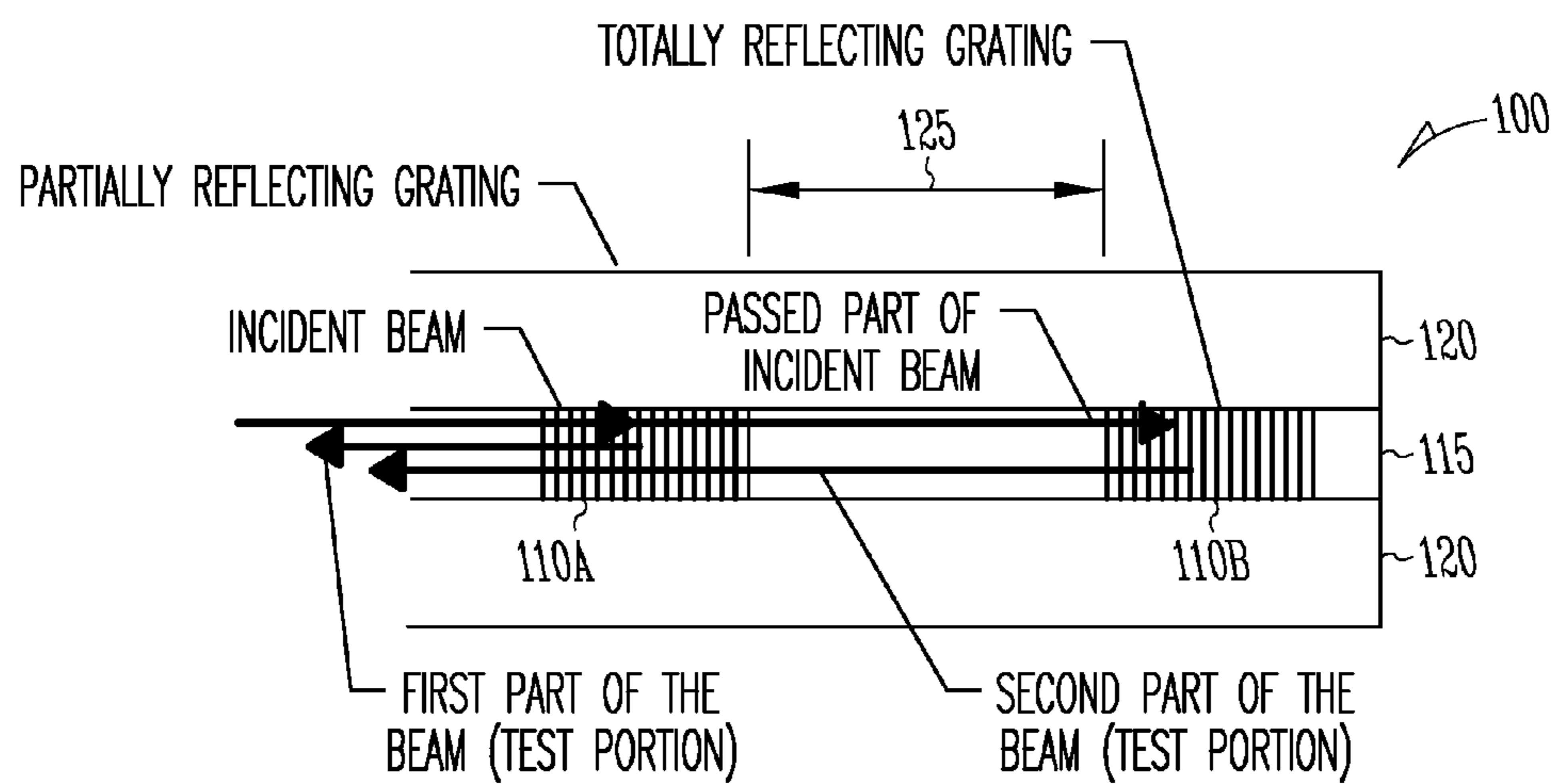


Fig. 2



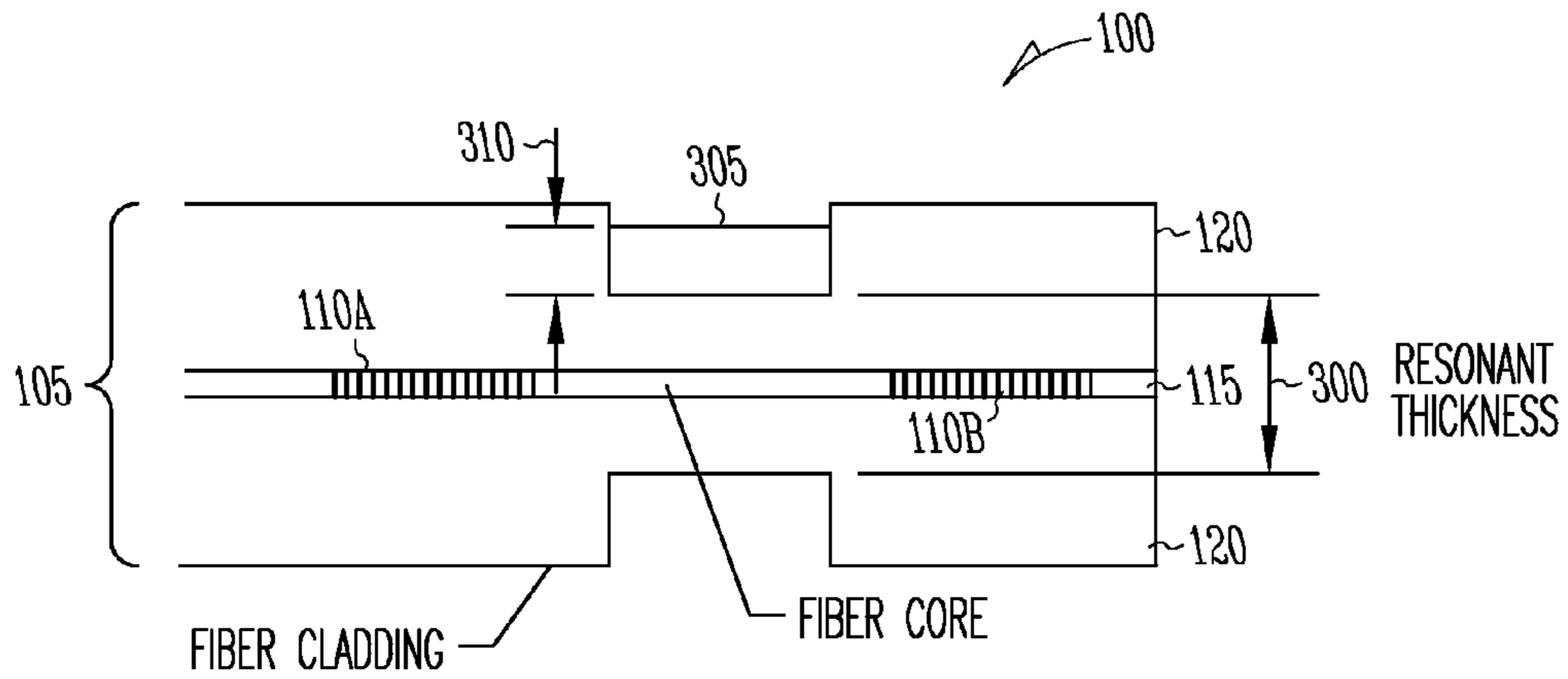


Fig. 3A

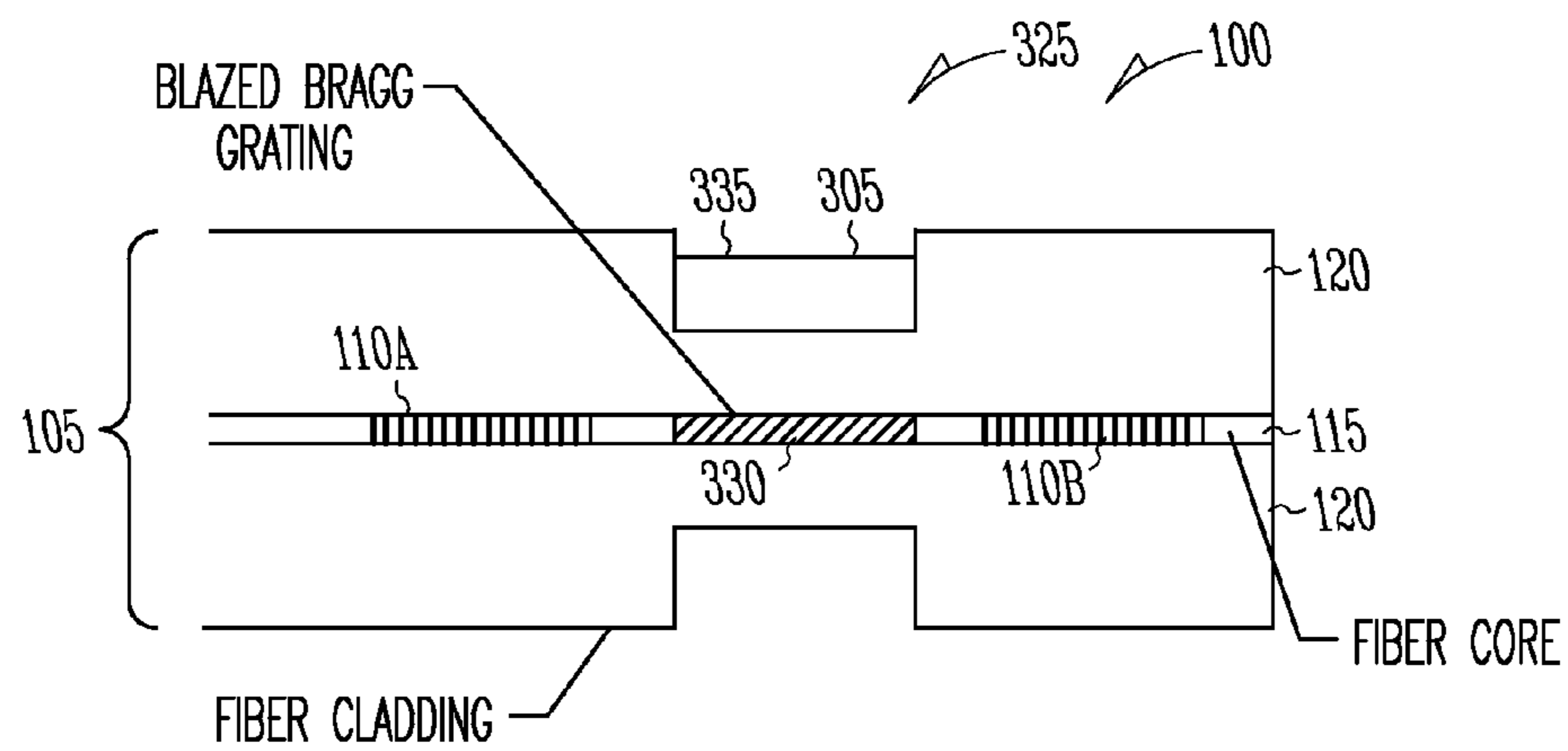


Fig. 3B



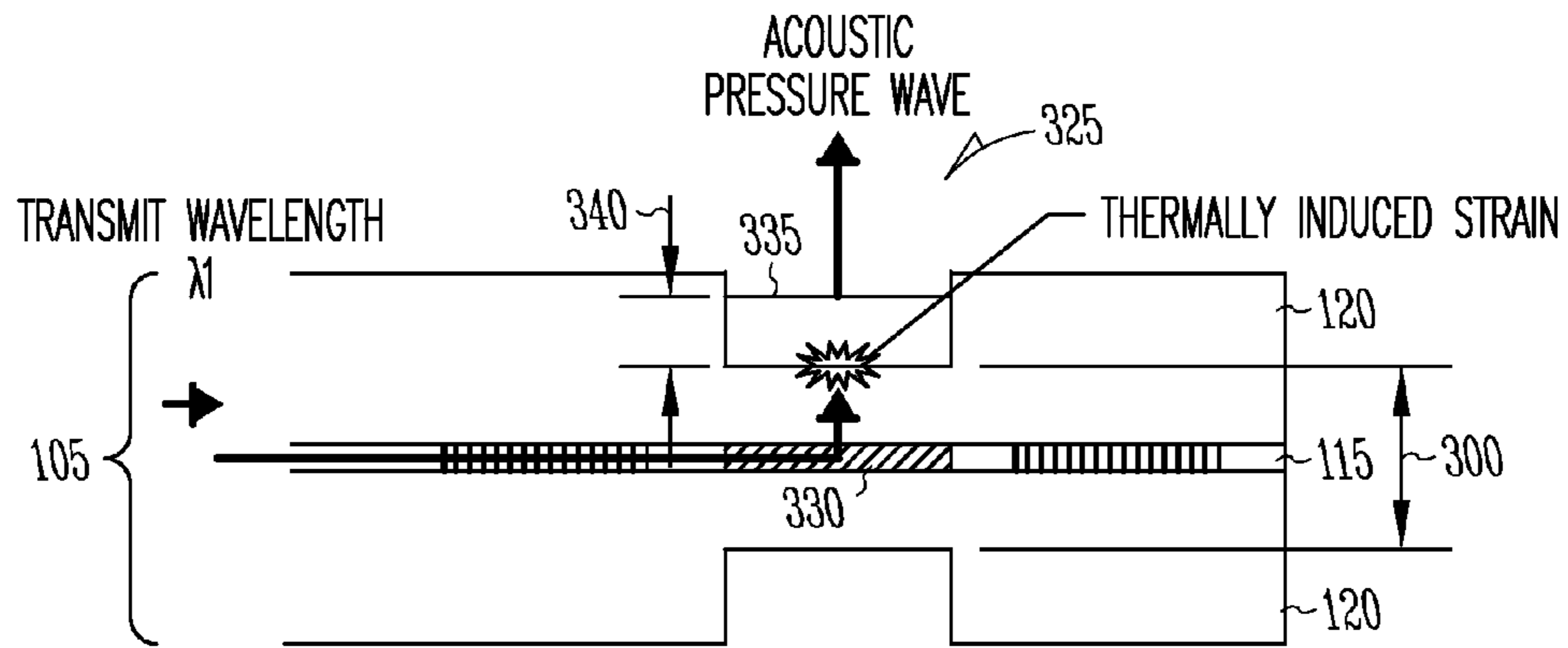


Fig. 4

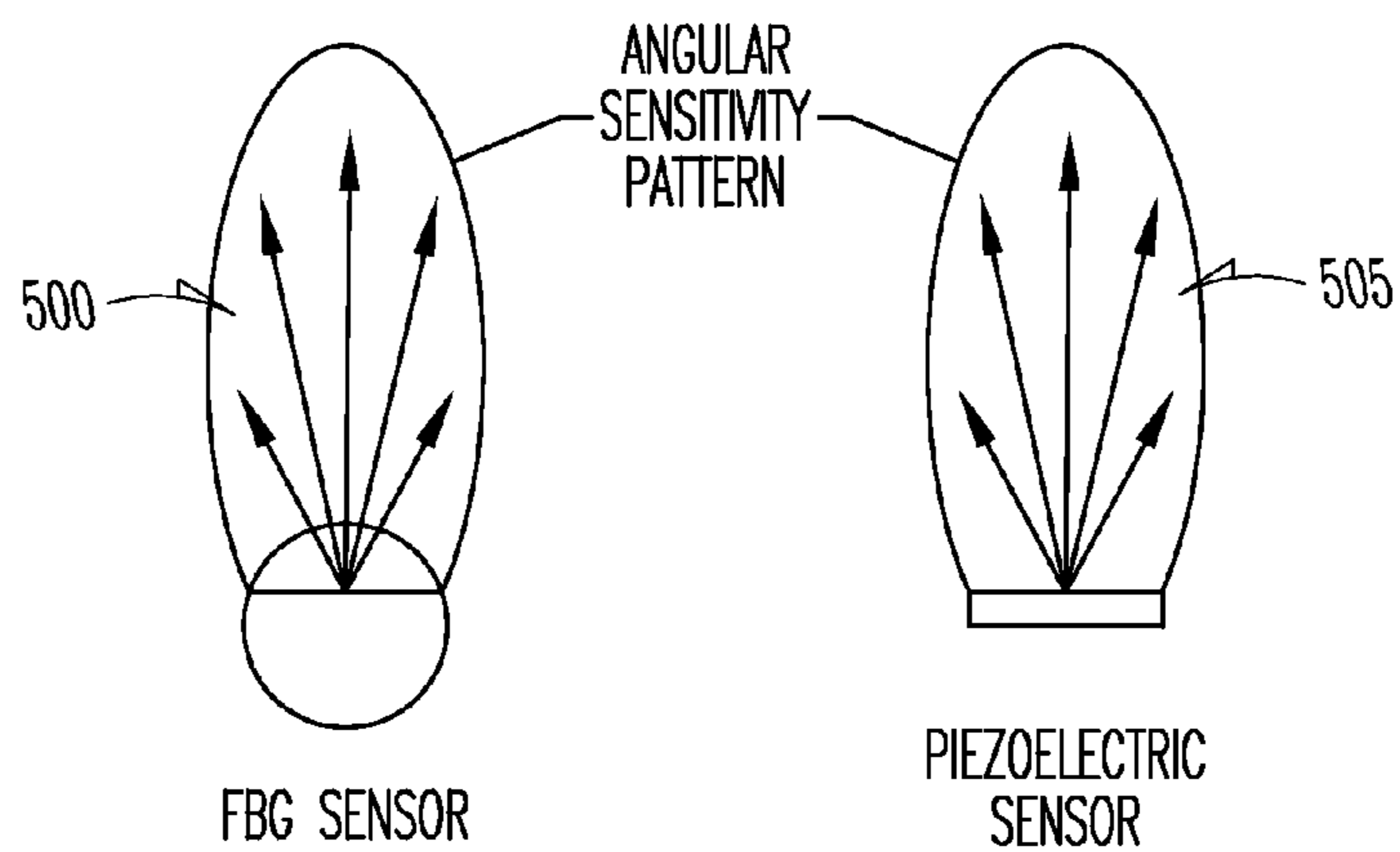
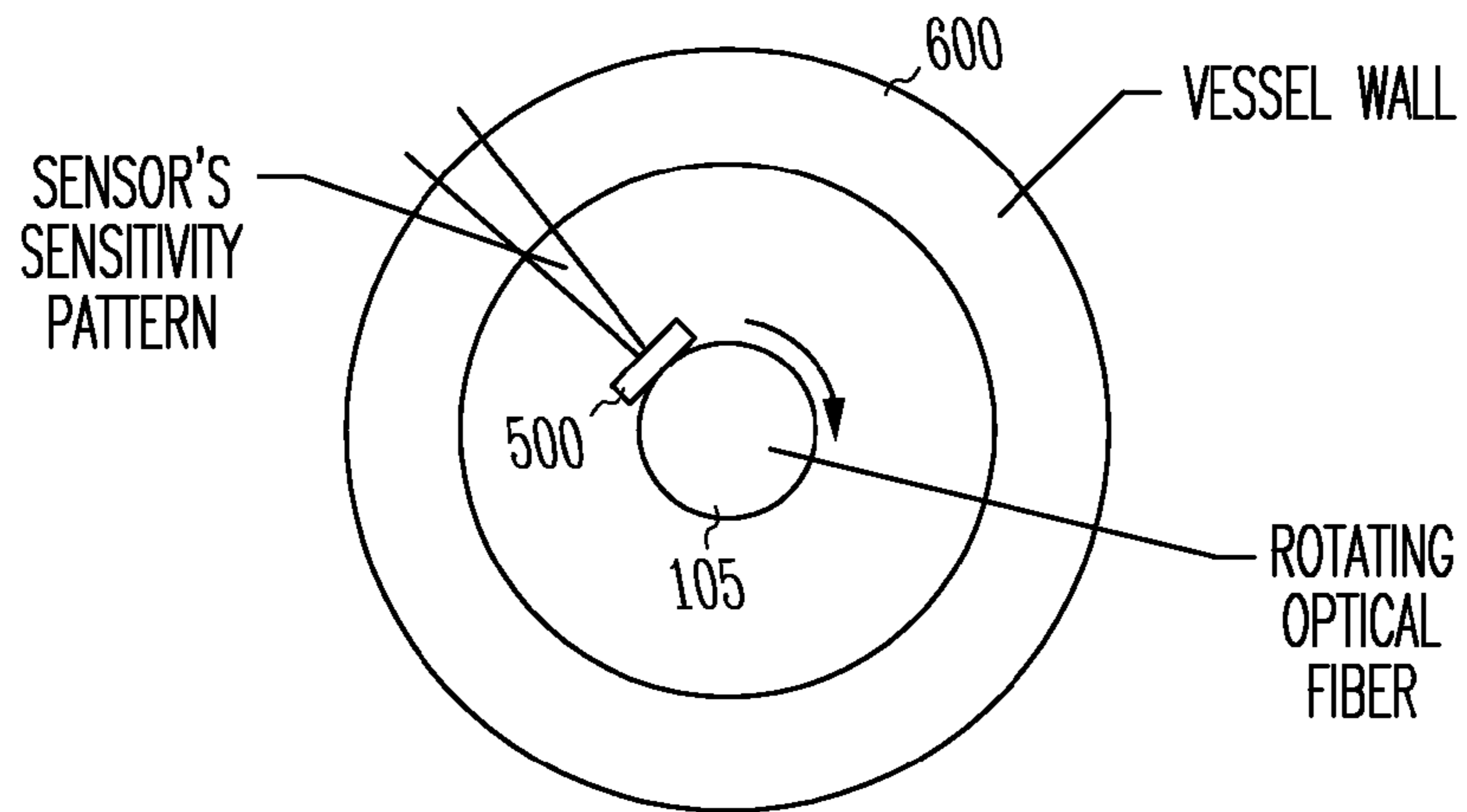
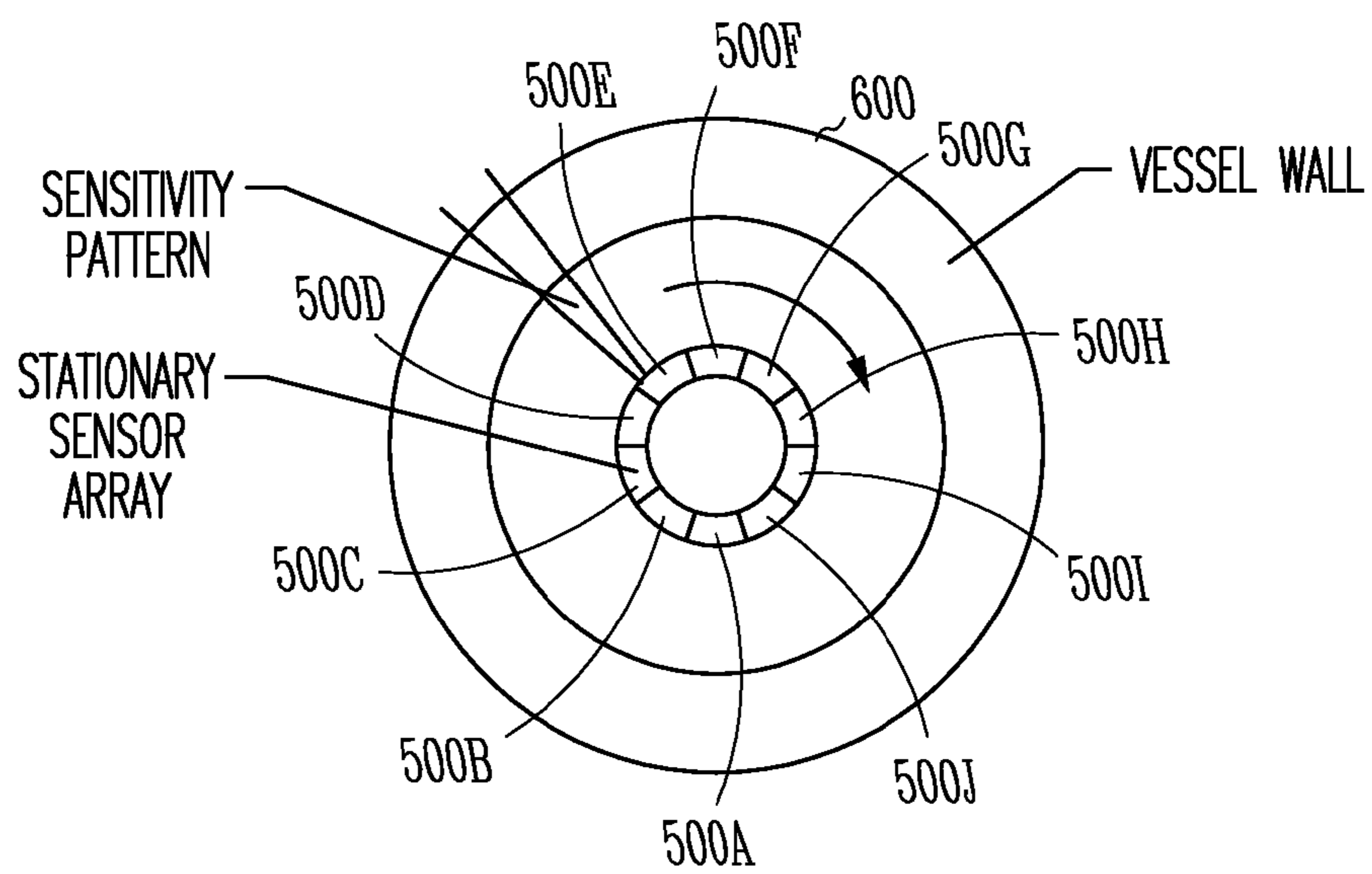


Fig. 5



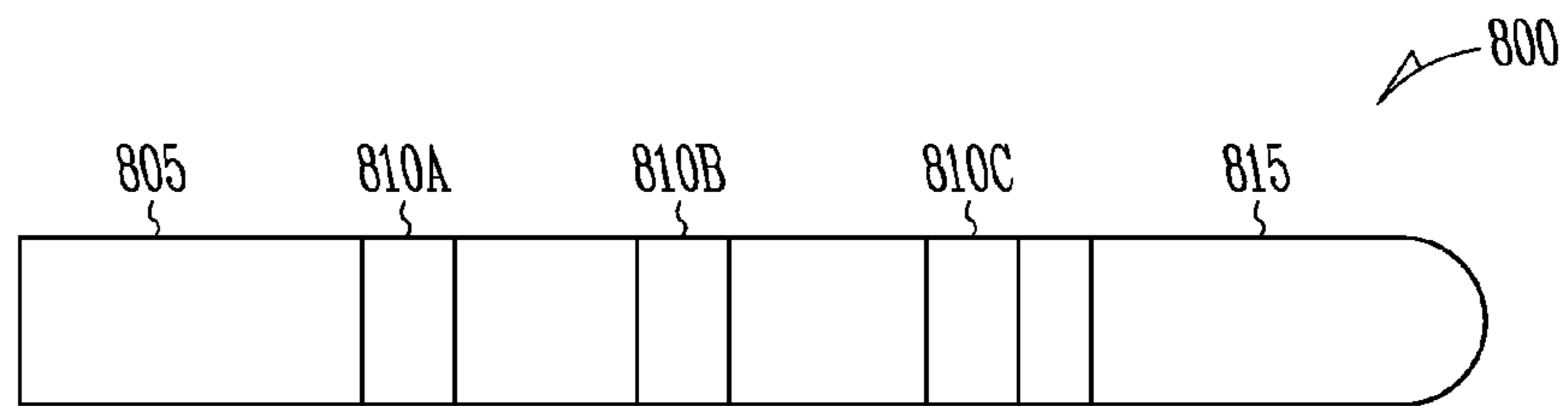


*Fig. 6*

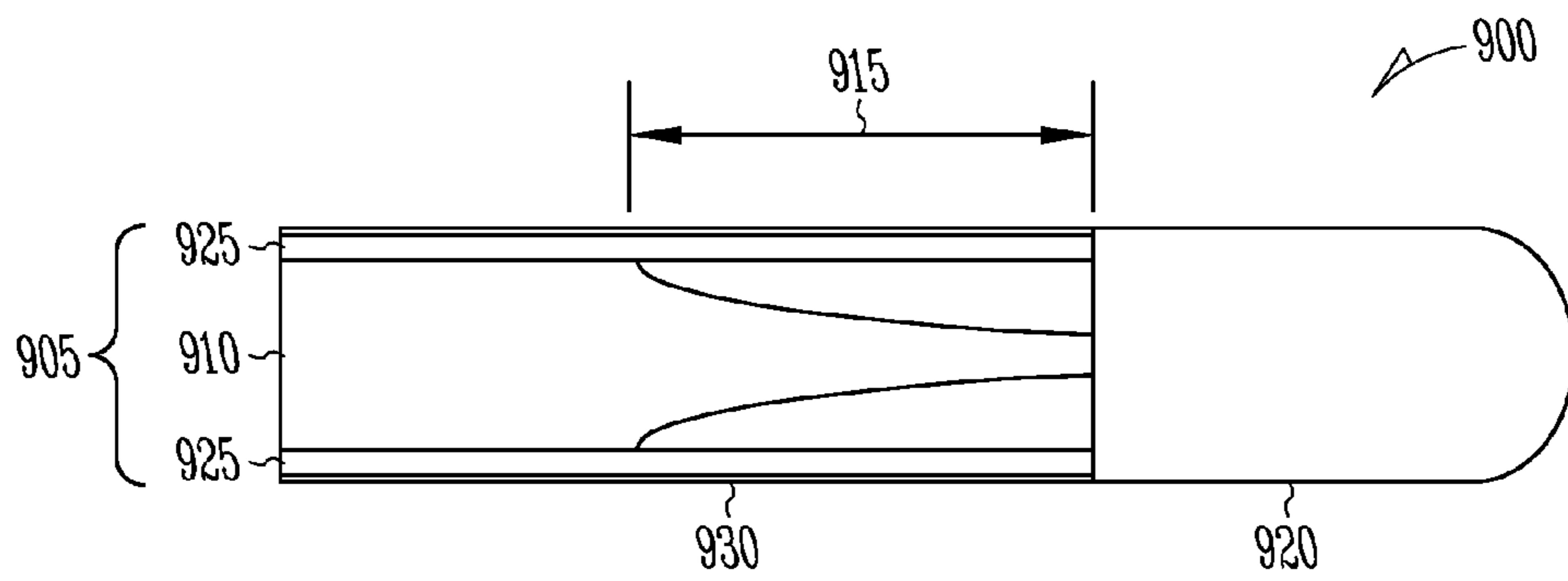


*Fig. 7*

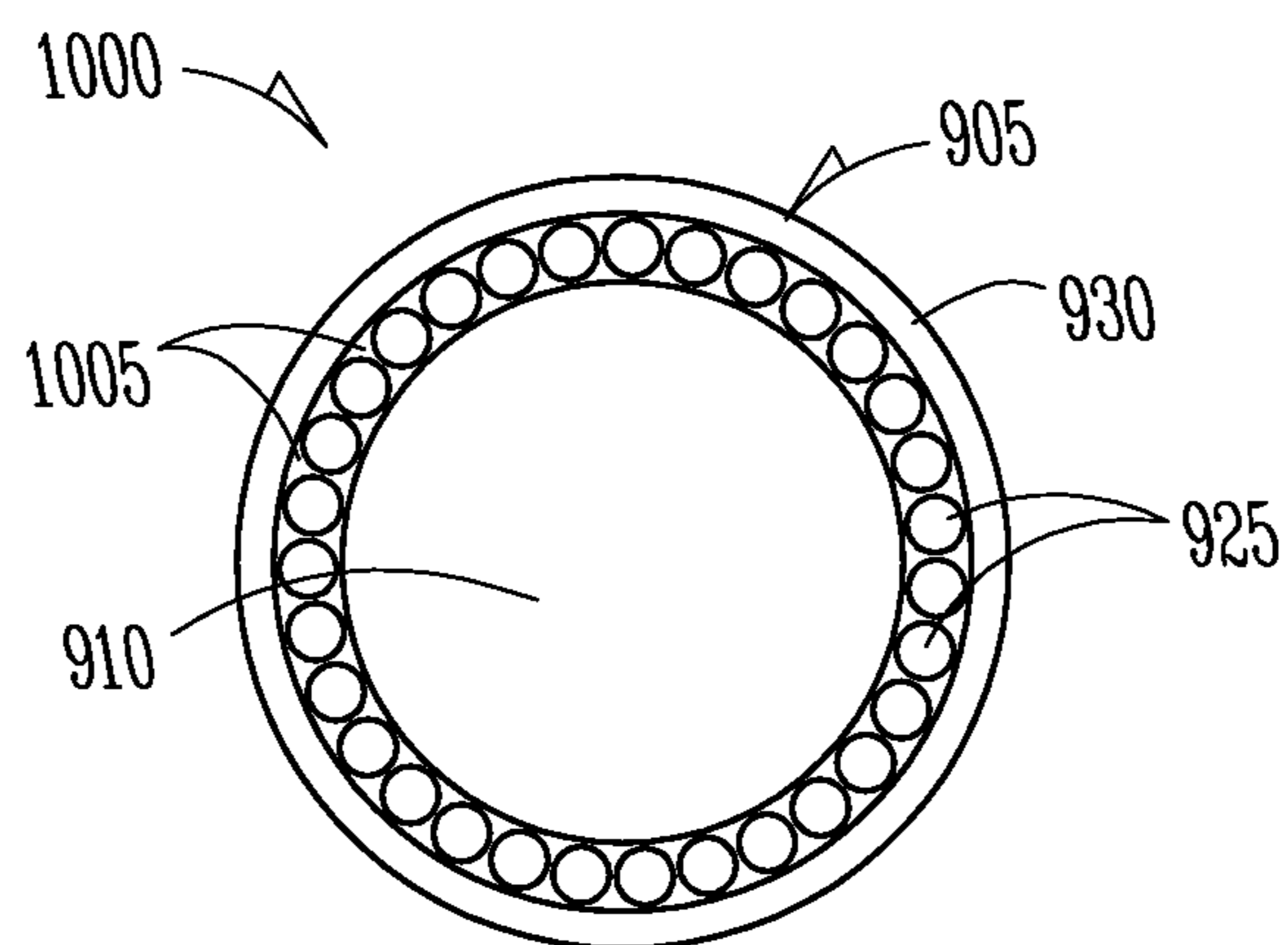




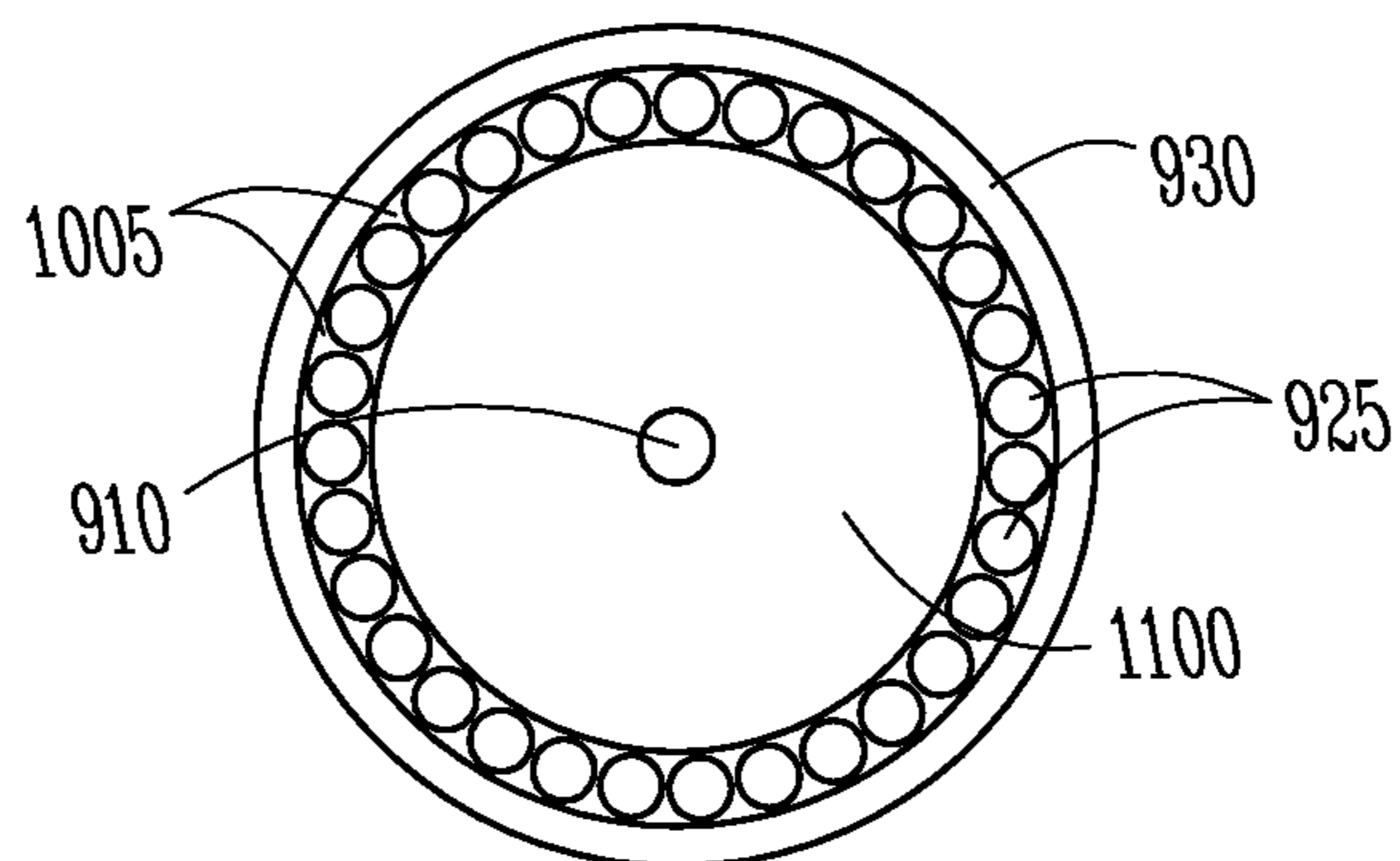
*Fig. 8*



*Fig. 9*

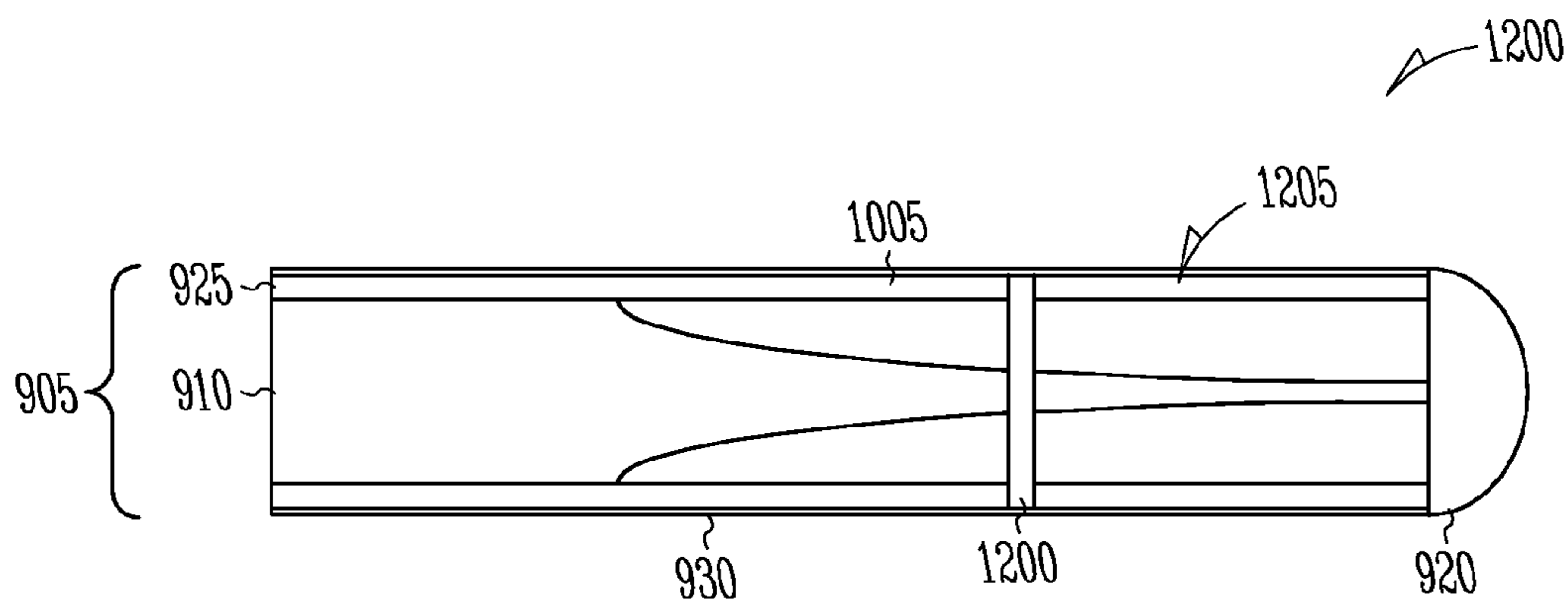


*Fig. 10*

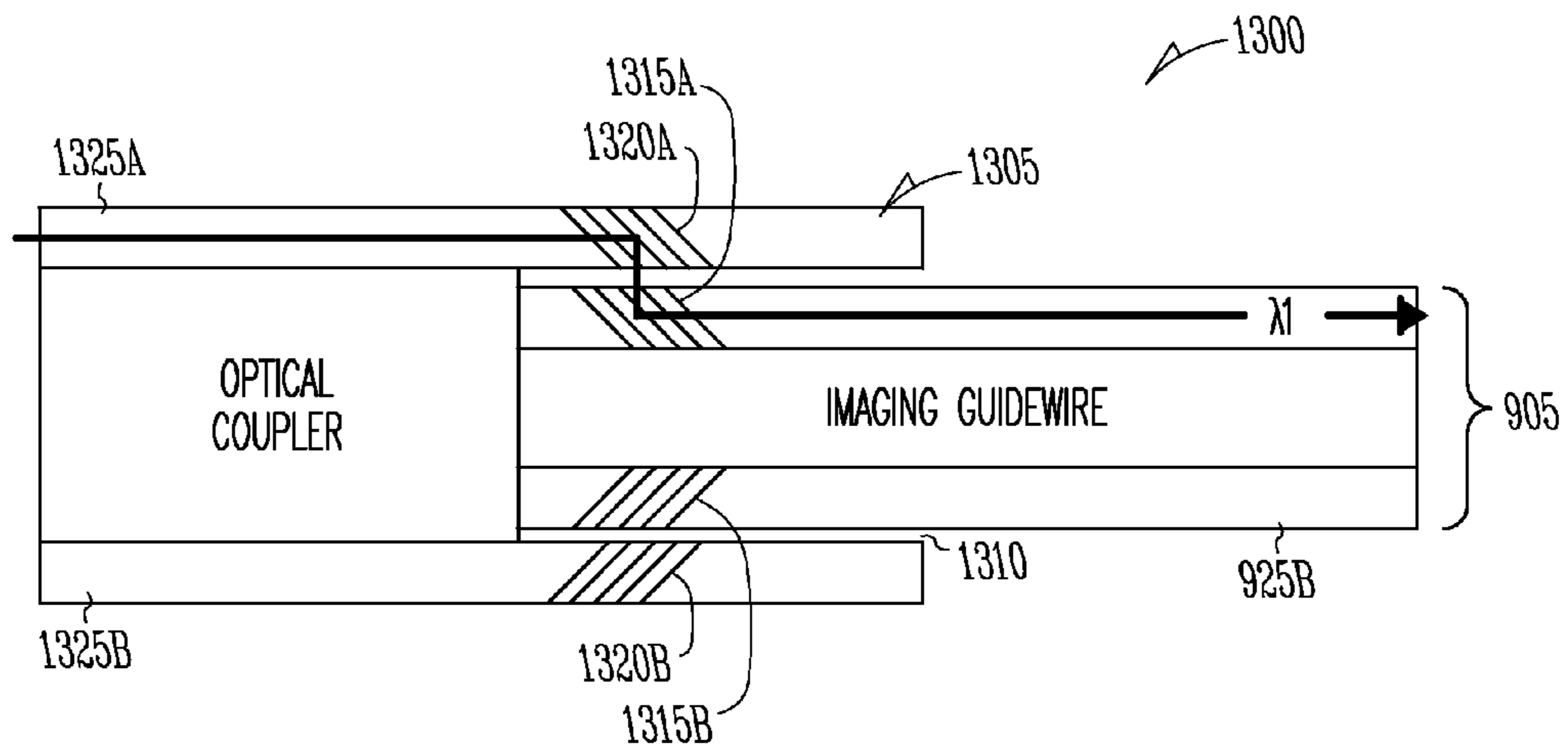


*Fig. 11*

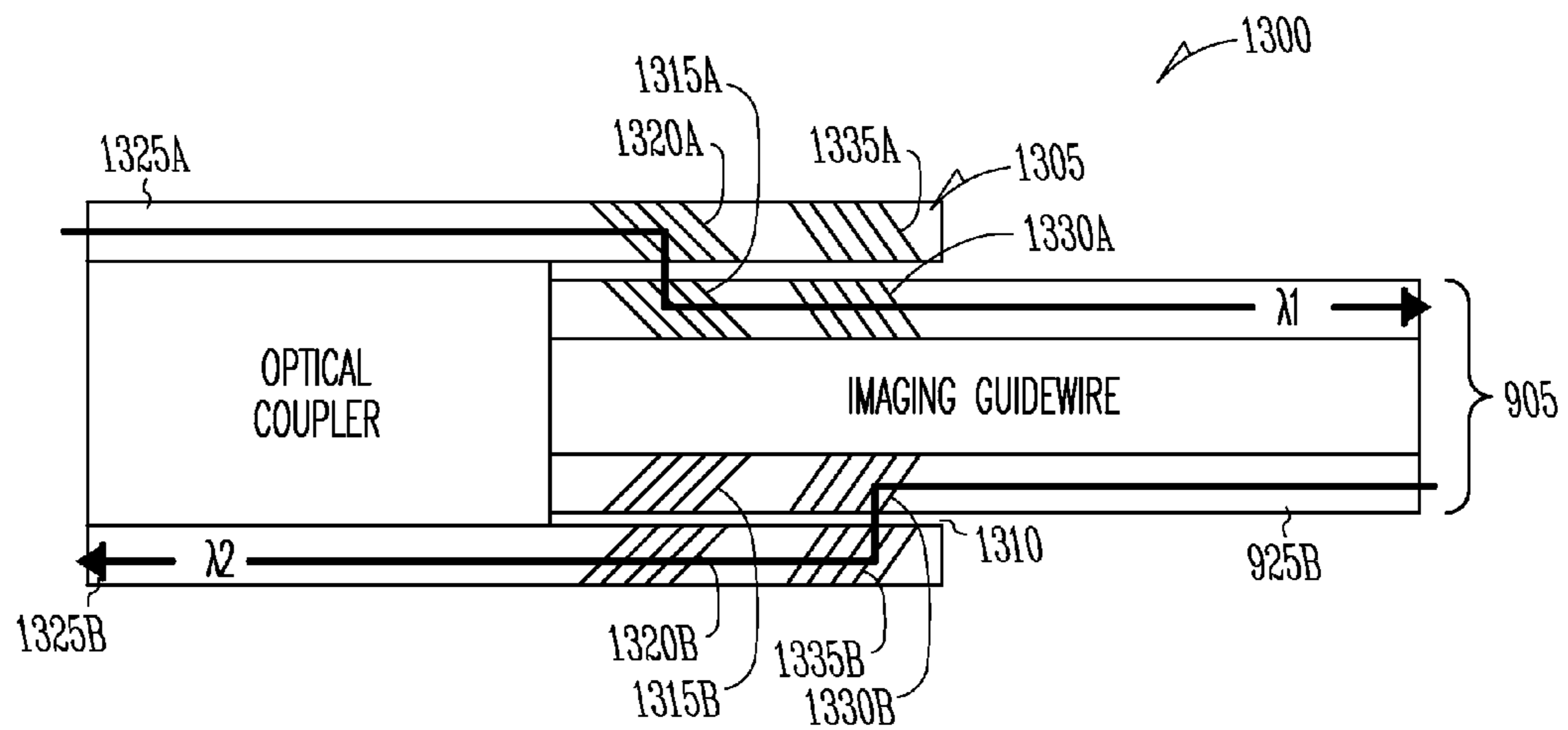




*Fig. 12*

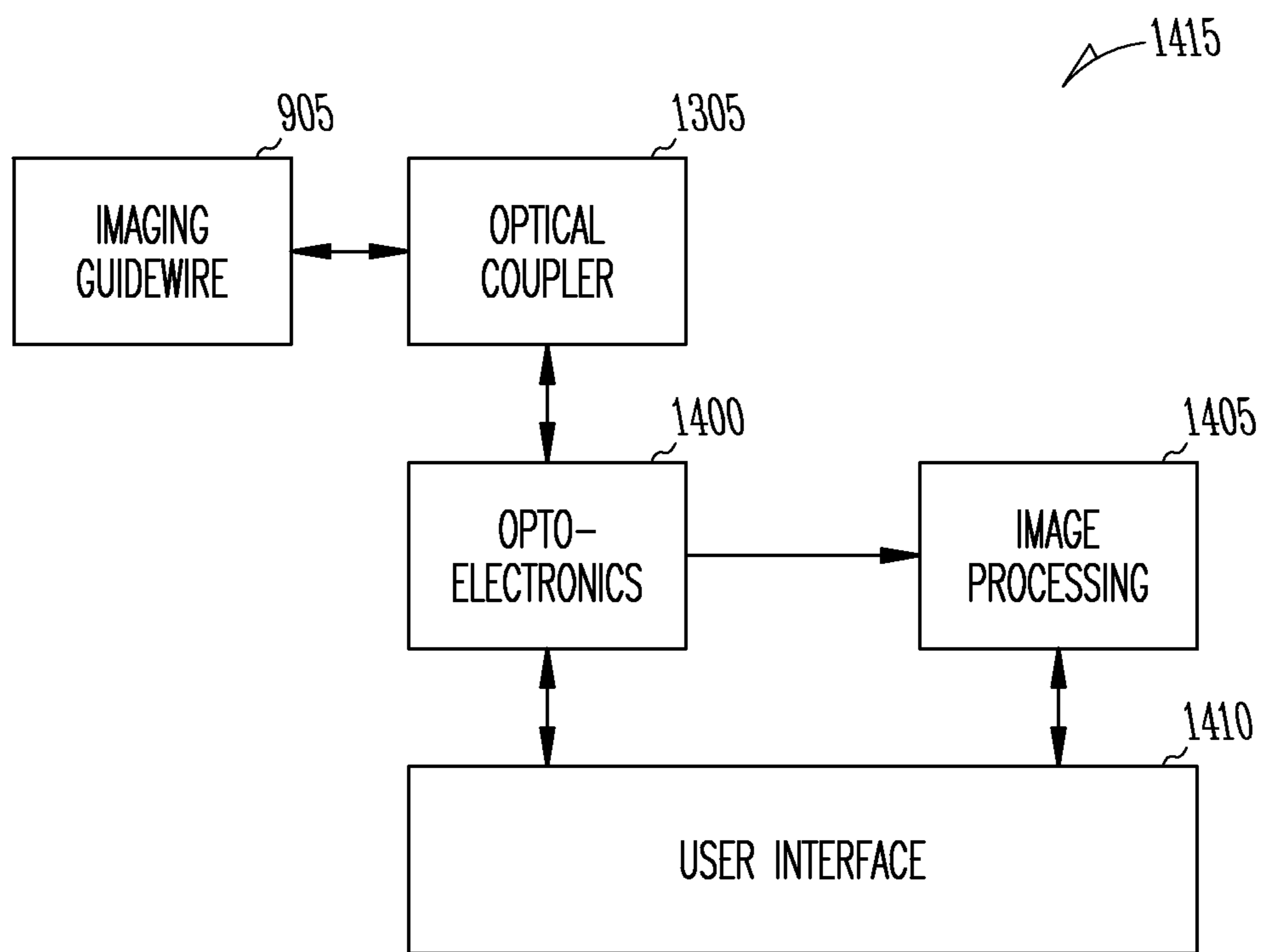


*Fig. 13A*



*Fig. 13B*





*Fig. 14A*

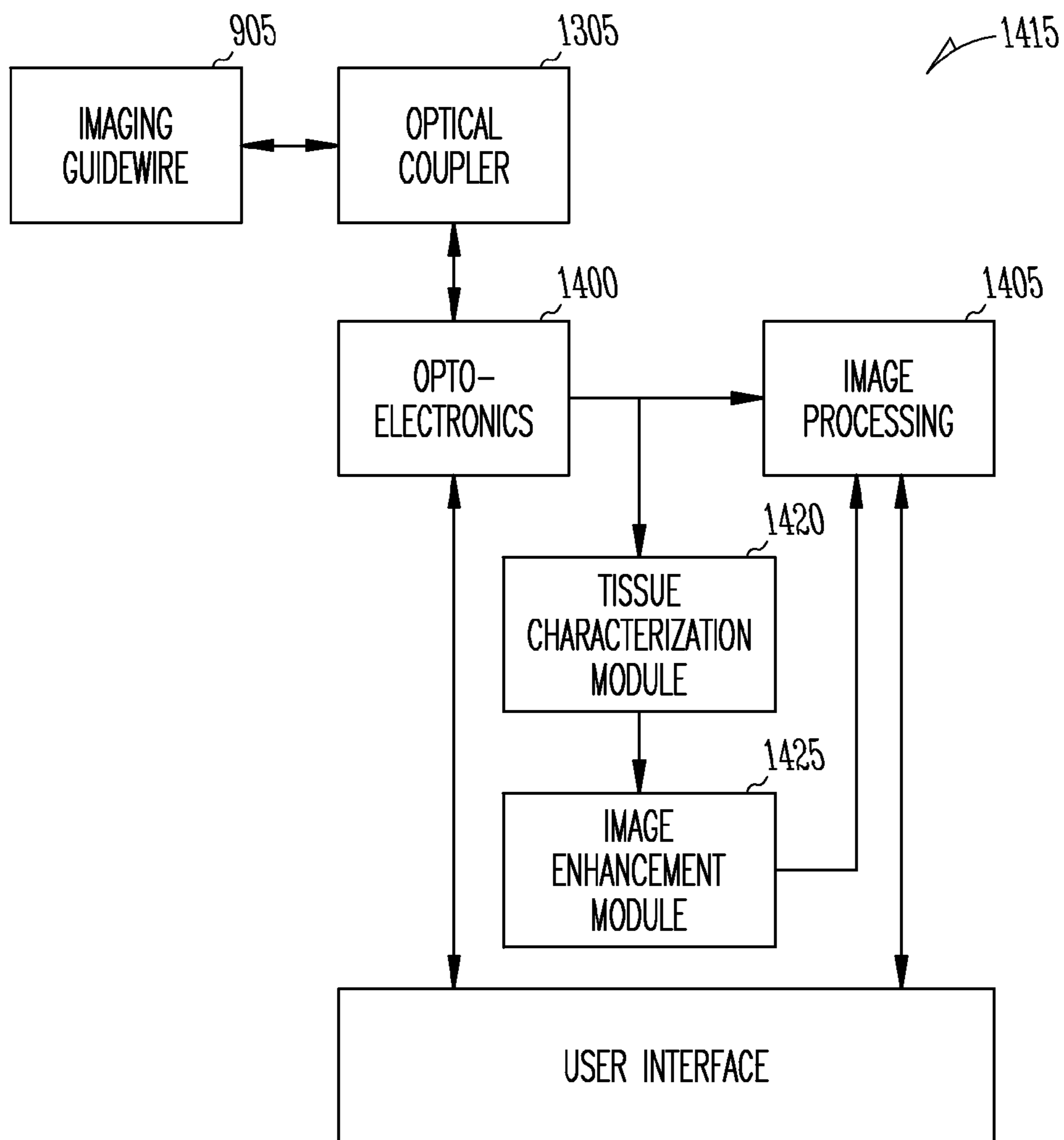


Fig. 14B



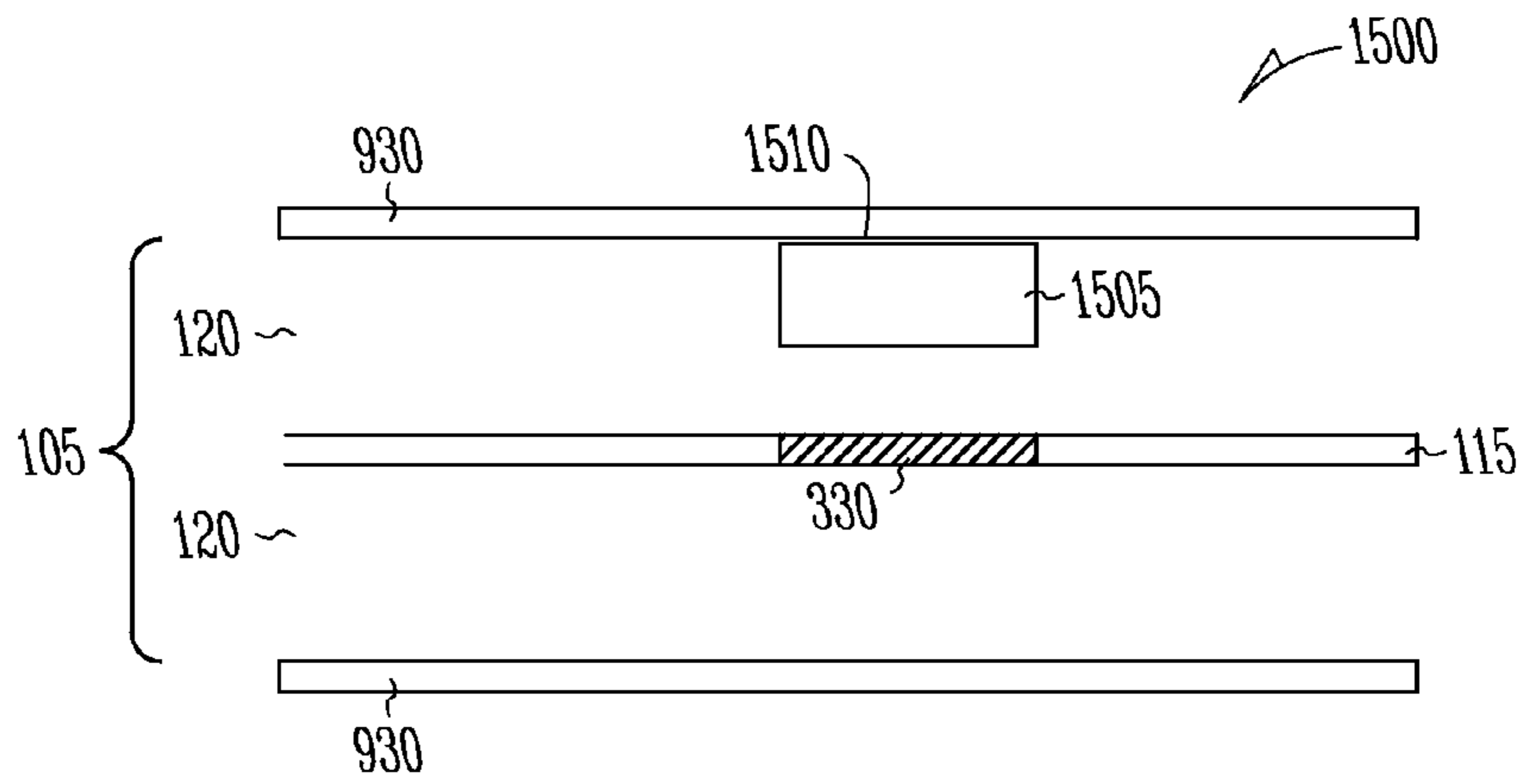


Fig. 15

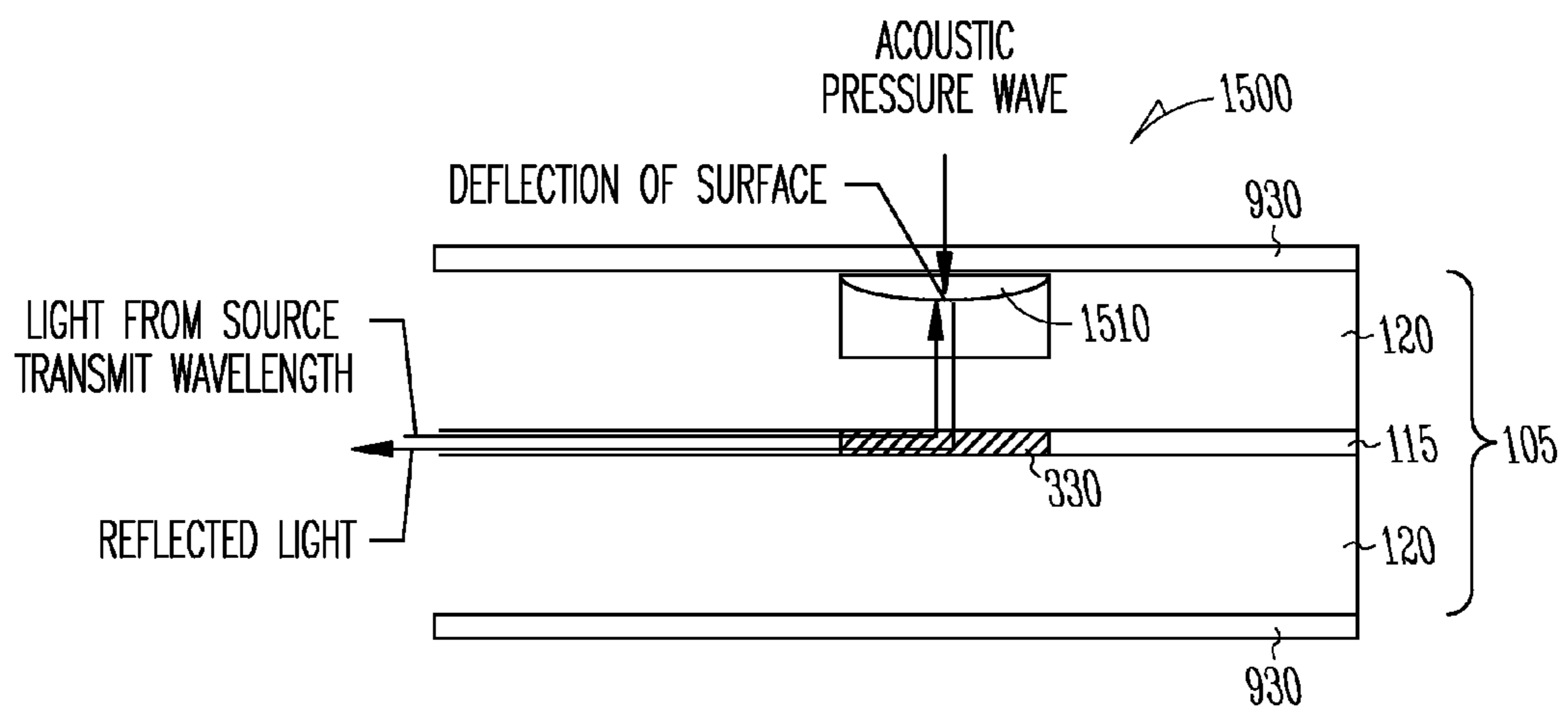


Fig. 16

**SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR  
MINIMALLY-INVASIVE  
OPTICAL-ACOUSTIC IMAGING**

RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/280,327, filed on May 16, 2014; which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/779,985, filed on Feb. 28, 2013, issuing on May 20, 2014 as U.S. Pat. No. 8,731,340; which application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/285,551, filed on Oct. 31, 2011, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,391,652, issued on Mar. 5, 2013; which application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/701,228, filed on Feb. 5, 2010, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,059,923, issued on Nov. 15, 2011; which application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/263,978, filed on Nov. 3, 2008, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,660,492, issued on Feb. 9, 2010; which application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/674,568, filed on Feb. 13, 2007, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,447,388, issued on Nov. 4, 2008; which application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/266,082, filed on Oct. 7, 2002, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,245,789, issued on Jul. 17, 2007; all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This document relates generally to imaging, and particularly, but not by way of limitation, to systems and methods for minimally-invasive optical-acoustic imaging.

BACKGROUND

Vardi et al. PCT Patent Application No. PCT/US99/04913, which published on 18 Nov. 1999 as International Publication No. WO 99/58059, discusses an optical-acoustic imaging device. In that document, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, including its disclosure of a guidewire optical-acoustic imaging device, an elongated imaging guidewire includes an elongated optical fiber driven by light from a laser. A distal end of the guidewire includes a polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) film piezoelectric ultrasound transducer. The ultrasound transducer transmits ultrasound to an imaging region of interest about the distal tip of the guidewire, and also receives the returned ultrasound energy. The received ultrasound energy deforms a Fiber Bragg Grating (FBG or "Bragg grating") at the distal end of the guide wire, which, in turn, modulates the optical signal through the optical fiber. Imaging information about the region of interest is then obtained at the proximal end of the guidewire from the modulated optical signal.

Among other things, the present applicant has recognized that a piezoelectric ultrasound transducer may be difficult to integrate with a minimally-invasive guidewire because of electrical signal losses in ultrafine electrical conductors extending longitudinally through the guidewire assembly. Moreover, the present applicant has recognized that the field of view of the Vardi et al. device may be limited by the size of apertures around the PVDF ultrasound transducers and/or the spacing between FBGs. Furthermore, the present applicant has recognized that the sensitivity of the Vardi et al. device may limit its usefulness in an imaging application. For these and other reasons, the present applicant has recognized that there is an unmet need in the art for improved systems and methods for performing optical-acoustic imaging.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings, which are not necessarily drawn to scale, like numerals describe substantially similar components throughout the several views. Like numerals having different letter suffixes represent different instances of substantially similar components. The drawings illustrate generally, by way of example, but not by way of limitation, various embodiments discussed in the present document.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional side view illustrating generally, by way of example, but not by way of limitation, one example of an FBG strain sensor in an optical fiber.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional side view illustrating generally, by way of example, but not by way of limitation, an example of an FBG grating interferometer sensor.

FIG. 3A is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating generally one example of a distal portion of an imaging guidewire that combines an acousto-optic FBG sensor with an photoacoustic transducer.

FIG. 3B is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating generally one example of a distal portion of an imaging guidewire that combines an acousto-optic FBG sensor with an photoacoustic transducer.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating generally one example of the operation of a blazed grating FBG photoacoustic transducer.

FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram comparing an expected angular sensitivity pattern of an exemplary blazed FBG optical-to-acoustic and acoustic-to-optical combined device to that of a piezoelectric sensor.

FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram illustrating generally one technique of generating an image by rotating the blazed FBG optical-to-acoustic and acoustic-to-optical combined transducer and displaying the resultant series of radial image lines to create a radial image.

FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram that illustrates generally one such phased array example, in which the signal to/from each array transducer is combined with the signals from the other transducers to synthesize a radial image line.

FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram that illustrates generally an example of a side view of a distal portion of a guidewire.

FIG. 9 is a schematic diagram that illustrates generally one example of a cross-sectional side view of a distal portion of a guidewire.

FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram that illustrates generally one example of a cross-sectional end view of a proximal portion of a guidewire.

FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram that illustrates generally one example of a cross-sectional end view of a distal portion of a guidewire.

FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram that illustrates generally one example of a cross-sectional side view of a distal portion of a guidewire.

FIG. 13A is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating generally one example of a proximal portion of a guidewire, which is communicatively coupled to an instrumentation/control interface via an optical coupler.

FIG. 13B is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating generally a further example of a proximal portion of a guidewire that is communicatively coupled to an instrumentation/control interface using an optical coupler.

FIG. 14A is a block diagram illustrating generally one example of the imaging guidewire and associated interface components.



FIG. 14B is a block diagram illustrating generally another example of the imaging guidewire and associated interface components, including tissue characterization and image enhancement modules.

FIG. 15 is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating generally one example of an alternate acoustic-to-optical transducer.

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating generally one example of operation of the acoustic-to-optical transducer of FIG. 15.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the following detailed description, reference is made to the accompanying drawings that form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. These embodiments are described in sufficient detail to enable those skilled in the art to practice the invention, and it is to be understood that the embodiments may be combined, or that other embodiments may be utilized and that structural, logical and electrical changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention. The following detailed description is, therefore, not to be taken in a limiting sense, and the scope of the present invention is defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

In this document, the terms “a” or “an” are used, as is common in patent documents, to include one or more than one. Furthermore, all publications, patents, and patent documents referred to in this document are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety, as though individually incorporated by reference. In the event of inconsistent usages between this documents and those documents so incorporated by reference, the usage in the incorporated reference(s) should be considered supplementary to that of this document; for irreconcilable inconsistencies, the usage in this document controls. In this document, the term “minimally-invasive” refers to techniques that are less invasive than conventional surgery; the term “minimally-invasive” is not intended to be restricted to the least-invasive technique possible.

#### 1. EXAMPLES OF FIBER BRAGG GRATING ACOUSTO-OPTIC SENSORS

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional side view illustrating generally, by way of example, but not by way of limitation, one example of a strain-detecting FBG sensor 100 in an optical fiber 105. FBG sensor 100 senses acoustic energy received from a nearby area to be imaged, and transduces the received acoustic energy into an optical signal within optical fiber 105. In the example of FIG. 1, FBG sensor 100 includes Bragg gratings 110A-B in an optical fiber core 115 surrounded by an optical fiber cladding 120. Bragg gratings 110A-B are separated by a strain sensing region 125, which, in one example, is about a millimeter in length. This example senses strain by detecting an “optical displacement” between these gratings 110A-B.

A fiber Bragg grating can be conceptualized as a periodic change in the optical index (which is inversely proportional to the speed of light in the material) of a portion of the optical fiber core 115. Light of a specific wavelength traveling down such a portion of core 115 will be reflected; the period (distance) 130 of the change in the optical index determines the particular wavelength of light that will be reflected. The degree of index change and the length 135 of the grating determine the ratio of light reflected to that transmitted through the grating.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional side view illustrating generally, by way of example, but not by way of limitation, an operative example of an interferometric FBG sensor 100. The example of FIG. 2 includes two FBGs 110A-B. FBG 110A is partially reflective at a specific wavelength of light passing through fiber core 115. FBG 110B is substantially fully reflective of such light. This interferometric arrangement of FBGs 110A-B is capable of discerning the “optical distance” between FBGs 110A-B with extreme sensitivity. The “optical distance” is a function of the velocity of light in the material of fiber core 115 as well as the length 125 between FBGs 110A-B. Thus, a change in the velocity of light can induce a change in optical distance even though the physical distance 125 between FBGs 110A-B has not changed.

An interferometer such as FBG sensor 100 can be conceptualized as a device that measures the interference between two paths taken by an optical beam. A partially reflecting FBG 110A (or a partially reflecting mirror) is used to split the incident beam of light into two parts. In an interferometer, one part of the beam travels along a path that is kept constant (i.e., a control path) and the other part travels a path where some change is to be monitored (i.e., a test path). Using partially reflecting FBG 110A (or a partially reflecting mirror, either of which may alternatively be in addition to FBG 110A), the two parts of the beam are combined. If the two paths are identical, the parts combine to form the original beam. If the two paths are different, the two parts will add or subtract from each other. This addition or subtraction is known as interference. A complete subtraction is called a null and occurs at a precise wavelength of light for a given difference in paths. Measuring the wavelength where this null occurs yields an indication of the difference in optical paths between the two beams. In such a manner, an interferometer such as FBG sensor 100 senses small changes in distance, such as a change in the optical distance 125 between FBGs 110A-B resulting from received ultrasound or other received acoustic energy.

In one example, such as illustrated in FIG. 2, the interferometric FBG sensor 100 causes the interference between that portion of the optical beam that is reflected off the first (partially reflective) FBG 110A with that reflected from the second (substantially fully reflective) FBG 110B. The wavelength of light where an interferometric null will occur is very sensitive to the “optical distance” 125 between the two FBGs 110A-B. This interferometric FBG sensor 100 of FIG. 2 has another very practical advantage. In this example, the two optical paths along the fiber core 115 are the same, except for the sensing region between FBGs 110A-B. This shared path ensures that any optical changes in the shared portion of optical fiber 105 will have substantially no effect upon the interferometric signal; only the change in the sensing region between FBGs 125 is sensed.

#### 2. EXAMPLES OF DEVICES AND METHODS IMPROVING FBG RECEPTION

In one example, an FBG sensor 100 senses strain generated by ultrasound or other acoustic energy received from a nearby imaging region to be visualized and, in response, modulates an optical signal in an optical fiber. Increasing the sensitivity of the FBG sensor 100 provides improved imaging. A first example of increasing sensitivity is to increase the amount of strain induced in the FBG sensor 100 for a given dynamic pressure provided by the acoustic energy. A second example is to increase the modulation of the optical signal for a given change in strain of the FBG sensor 100.

One technique of increasing the strain induced in the FBG sensor 100 is to design the physical attributes of the FBG



sensor **100** to increase the degree of strain for a given externally applied acoustic field. In one such example, increased strain is obtained by using material that has a high degree of strain for a given stress. Calculations indicate that over two orders of magnitude increase in strain vs. stress (also referred to as “compliance”) is obtained by using an optical grade plastic, rather than glass, in the fiber core **115** of the FBG sensor **100**. One example of a suitable optical grade plastic used in fiber core **115** is poly-methyl-methacrylate (PMMA).

In a second example, the FBG sensor **100** is shaped so as to increase the strain for a given applied acoustic pressure field. FIG. **3A** is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating one such example in which the FBG sensor **100** is shaped such that it mechanically resonates at the frequency of the acoustic energy received from the nearby imaging region, thereby resulting in increased strain. In the example of FIG. **3A**, all or a portion of the strain sensing region between FBGs **110A-B** is selected to provide a resonant thickness **300** that promotes mechanical resonance of the received acoustic energy, thereby increasing the resulting strain sensed by FBG sensor **100**. In one example, such as illustrated in FIG. **3A**, this is accomplished by grinding or otherwise removing a portion of fiber cladding **120**, such that the remaining thickness of fiber core **115** and/or fiber cladding **120** between opposing planar (or other) surfaces is selected to mechanically resonate at the frequency of the acoustic energy received from the nearby imaging region.

In one example, for a particular material, mechanical resonance is obtained by making the resonant thickness **300** of the strain sensing region substantially the same thickness as  $\frac{1}{2}$  the acoustic wavelength (or an odd integer multiple thereof) in the material(s) of FBG sensor **100** at the acoustic center frequency of the desired acoustic frequency band received from the imaging region. In other examples, such as for other materials, the resonant thickness **300** is selected to match a different proportion of the acoustic wavelength that obtains the desired mechanical resonance for that material. Calculations indicate that obtaining such mechanical resonance will increase the strain sensitivity by about an order of magnitude over that of a sensor that is not constructed to obtain such mechanical resonance.

In a third example, a special coating **305** is applied to the FBG sensor **100** to increase the acoustic pressure as seen by the FBG sensor **100** over a band of acoustic frequencies, thereby improving its sensitivity over that band. The difference between the mechanical characteristics of water (or tissue and/or blood, which is mostly comprised of water) and glass material of the optical fiber **105** carrying the FBG sensor **100** is typically so significant that only a small amount of acoustic energy “enters” the FBG sensor **100** and thereby causes strain; the remaining energy is reflected back into the biological or other material being imaged. For a particular range of acoustic frequencies, one or more coatings **305** of specific thickness **310** and/or mechanical properties (e.g., the particular mechanical impedance) of the coating material can dramatically reduce such attenuation due to the different mechanical characteristics. One example uses quarter wave matching, providing a coating **305** of a thickness **310** that is approximately equal to one quarter of the acoustic signal wavelength received from the region being imaged. Using such matching, the sensitivity of the FBG sensor **100**, over a given band of acoustic frequencies of interest, is expected to increase by about an order of magnitude.

In one example, using the above-discussed quarter wave matching and sensor shaping techniques, the sensitivity of the FBG sensor **100** approaches that of a piezoelectric transducer. Additionally using optical grade plastic for fiber core **115**, in

conjunction with one or the other of these techniques, will further increase the sensitivity of the FBG sensor **100**.

Additionally (or alternatively) to the above techniques of increasing the strain of the FBG sensor **100** for a particular level of acoustic energy, in one example, the optical sensitivity of the FBG sensor **100** to strain is increased, thereby increasing the sensitivity of the FBG sensor **100** to an acoustic field. In one example, this is accomplished by improved techniques of optical wavelength discrimination, such as by using a fiber-based Mach-Zehnder interferometer or by construction of improved optical fiber geometries that increase the optical sensitivity of the FBG sensor **100** to strain.

### 3. EXAMPLES OF SYSTEMS AND METHODS IMPROVING ULTRASOUND TRANSMISSION

The present applicant has recognized that while it may be possible to implement an imaging guidewire that transmits ultrasound using a piezoelectric transducer, such a design may involve a trade-off. If the piezoelectric transducer radiates the ultrasonic energy in a broad radial pattern, imaging quality may be degraded. Conversely, using smaller piezoelectric transducers to transmit ultrasound may require significant electrical voltages in a guidewire in order to achieve needed acoustic transmit energy. This is because a smaller transducer has a higher electrical impedance, needing a higher voltage to achieve the same acoustic power. Such a guidewire must also use materials of sufficient dielectric properties to ensure patient safety. Moreover, adding electrically conducting wires to a guidewire assembly complicates its manufacture.

However, optical energy can be converted to acoustic energy. In one example, therefore, such problems are overcome using an optical-to-acoustic transmitter, which, in one example, is integrated with an acoustic-to-optical receiver such as FBG sensor **100**.

FIG. **3B** is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating generally one example of a distal portion of an imaging guidewire that combines an acousto-optic FBG sensor **100** with an photoacoustic transducer **325**. In this example, photoacoustic transducer **325** includes a blazed Bragg grating **330**. In the illustrative example of FIG. **3B**, blazed Bragg grating **330** is implemented in the strain sensitive region of the FBG sensor **100**, between FBGs **110A-B**, however, this is not a requirement. Unlike an unblazed Bragg grating, which typically includes impressed index changes that are substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the fiber core **115** of the optical fiber **105**, the blazed Bragg grating **330** includes obliquely impressed index changes that are at a nonperpendicular angle to the longitudinal axis of the optical fiber **105**.

A standard unblazed FBG partially or substantially fully reflects optical energy of a specific wavelength traveling down the axis of the fiber core **115** of optical fiber **105** back up the same axis. Blazed FBG **330** reflects this optical energy away from the longitudinal axis of the optical fiber **105**. For a particular combination of blaze angle and optical wavelength, the optical energy will leave blazed FBG **330** substantially normal (i.e., perpendicular) to the longitudinal axis of the optical fiber **105**. In the illustrative example of FIG. **3B**, an optically absorptive photoacoustic material **335** (also referred to as a “photoacoustic” material) is placed on the surface of optical fiber **105**. The optically absorptive photoacoustic material **335** is positioned, with respect to the blazed grating **330**, so as to receive the optical energy leaving the blazed grating. The received optical energy is converted in the optically absorptive material **335** to heat that expands the optically absorptive photoacoustic material **335**. The optically



absorptive photoacoustic material **335** is selected to expand and contract quickly enough to create and transmit an ultrasound or other acoustic wave that is used for acoustic imaging of the region of interest about the distal tip (or other desired portion) of the imaging guidewire. In one example, the optically absorptive photoacoustic material **335** is the same material as the acoustic matching material **305** discussed above.

FIG. **4** is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating generally one example of the operation of photoacoustic transducer **325** using a blazed Bragg grating **330**. Optical energy of a specific wavelength,  $\lambda$ , travels down the fiber core **115** of optical fiber **105** and is reflected out of the optical fiber **105** by blazed grating **330**. The outwardly reflected optical energy impinges on the photoacoustic material **335**. The photoacoustic material **335** then generates a responsive acoustic impulse that radiates away from the photoacoustic material **335** toward nearby biological or other material to be imaged. Acoustic energy of a specific frequency is generated by optically irradiating the photoacoustic material **335** at a pulse rate equal to the desired acoustic frequency.

In another example, the photoacoustic material **335** has a thickness **340** (in the direction in which optical energy is received from blazed Bragg grating **330**) that is selected to increase the efficiency of emission of acoustic energy. In one example, thickness **340** is selected to be about  $\frac{1}{4}$  the acoustic wavelength of the material at the desired acoustic transmission/reception frequency. This improves the generation of acoustic energy by the photoacoustic material.

In yet a further example, the photoacoustic material is of a thickness **300** that is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  the acoustic wavelength of the material at the desired acoustic transmission/reception frequency, and the corresponding glass-based optical fiber sensing region resonant thickness **300** is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  the acoustic wavelength of that material at the desired acoustic transmission/reception frequency. This further improves the generation of acoustic energy by the photoacoustic material and reception of the acoustic energy by the optical fiber sensing region.

In one example of operation, light reflected from the blazed grating excites the photoacoustic material in such a way that the optical energy is efficiently converted to substantially the same acoustic frequency for which the FBG sensor is designed. The blazed FBG and photoacoustic material, in conjunction with the aforementioned FBG sensor, provide both a transmit transducer and a receive sensor, which are harmonized to create an efficient unified optical-to-acoustic-to-optical transmit/receive device. In one example, the optical wavelength for sensing is different from that used for transmission. In a further example, the optical transmit/receive frequencies are sufficiently different that the reception is not adversely affected by the transmission, and vice-versa.

FIG. **5** is a schematic diagram comparing an expected angular sensitivity pattern of an exemplary blazed FBG optical-to-acoustic and acoustic-to-optical combined device **500** to that of a piezoelectric transducer **505**. As seen in the example of FIG. **5**, the optical-to-acoustic-to-optical sensor assembly **500** is expected to be capable of operating over a specific angular range that is substantially similar to that of the piezoelectric transducer **505** of similar dimensions. Therefore, in one example, the blazed FBG optical-to-acoustic and acoustic-to-optical combined device **500** is capable of using conventional intravascular ultrasound (“IVUS”) techniques.

FIG. **6** is a schematic diagram illustrating generally one technique of generating an image of a vessel wall **600** by rotating the blazed FBG optical-to-acoustic and acoustic-to-optical combined transducer **500** and displaying the resultant

series of radial image lines to create a radial image. In another example, phased array images are created using a substantially stationary (i.e., non-rotating) set of multiple FBG sensors, such as FBG sensors **500A-J**. FIG. **7** is a schematic diagram that illustrates generally one such phased array example, in which the signal to/from each array transducer **500A-J** is combined with the signals from one or more other transducers **500A-J** to synthesize a radial image line. In this example, other image lines are similarly synthesized from the array signals, such as by using specific changes in the signal processing used to combine these signals.

#### 4. EXAMPLES OF GUIDEWIRE DESIGN

FIG. **8** is a schematic diagram that illustrates generally an example of a side view of a distal portion **800** of an imaging guidewire **805** or other elongate catheter (in one example, the guidewire **805** is capable of being used for introducing and/or guiding a catheter or other medical instrument, e.g., over the guidewire **805**). In this example, the distal portion **800** of the imaging guidewire **805** includes one or more imaging windows **810A, 810B, . . . , 810N** located slightly or considerably proximal to a distal tip **815** of the guidewire **805**. Each imaging window **810** includes one or more optical-to-acoustic transducers **325** and a corresponding one or more separate or integrated acoustic-to-optical FBG sensors **100**. In one example, each imaging window **810** includes an array of blazed FBG optical-to-acoustic and acoustic-to-optical combined transducers **500** (such as illustrated in FIG. **7**) located slightly proximal to distal tip **815** of guidewire **805** having mechanical properties that allow the guidewire **805** to be guided through a vascular or other lumen. In one example, the different imaging windows **810A, 810B, . . . , 810N** are designed for different optical wavelengths, such that individual windows can be easily addressed by changing the optical wavelength being communicated through fiber core **115**.

FIG. **9** is a schematic diagram that illustrates generally one example of a cross-sectional side view of a distal portion **900** of another guidewire **905**. In this example, the guidewire **905** includes a solid metal or other core **910** that tapers down in diameter (e.g., from an outer diameter of about 0.011 inches) at a suitable distance **915** (e.g., about 50 cm) from the distal tip **920**, to which the tapered core **910** is attached. In this example, optical fibers **925** are distributed around the outer circumference of the guidewire core **910**, and attached to the distal tip **920**. In this example, the optical fibers **925** are at least partially embedded in a polymer matrix or other binder material that bonds the optical fibers **925** to the guidewire core **910** and/or the distal tip **920**. The binder material may also contribute to the torsion response of the resulting guidewire assembly **905**. In one example, the optical fibers **925** and binder material is overcoated with a polymer or other coating **930**, such as for providing abrasion resistance, optical fiber protection, and/or friction control. In this example, the composite structure of the distal region **900** of the guidewire **905** provides, among other things, flexibility and rotational stiffness, thereby allowing the guidewire **905** to be maneuvered to an imaging region of interest within a vascular or any other lumen.

FIG. **10** is a schematic diagram that illustrates generally one example of a cross-sectional end view of a proximal portion **1000** of guidewire **905**, which includes guidewire core **910**, optical fibers **925**, binder material **1005**, and outer coating **930**. In this example, but not by way of limitation, the diameter of the core **910** is about  $\frac{1}{1000}$  inch, the diameter of



the optical fibers **925** is about (1.25)/1000 inch, and the optional outer coating **930** is about (0.25)/1000 inch thick.

FIG. **11** is a schematic diagram that illustrates generally one example of a cross-sectional end view of distal portion **900** of guidewire **905**, e.g., adjacent to distal tip **920**. In this example, but not by way of limitation, the diameter of core **910** has tapered down to about (1.5)/1000 inch, circumferentially surrounded by a void **1100** of about the same diameter (e.g., about  $1\frac{1}{1000}$  inch) as the core **910** near the proximal end **100** of the guidewire **905**. In this example, the optical fibers **925** are circumferentially disposed in the binder material **1005** around the void **1100**. Binder material **1005** provides structural support. Optical fibers **925** are optionally overlaid with the outer coating **930**.

FIG. **12** is a schematic diagram that illustrates generally one example of a cross-sectional side view of a distal portion **900** of a guidewire **905**. In this example, at least one metallic or other bulkhead **1200** is provided along the tapered portion of the guidewire core **910**. The optical fibers **925** and binder **1005** are attached to a proximal side of the bulkhead **1200** near its circumferential perimeter. A distal side of the bulkhead **1200** is attached, near its circumferential perimeter, to a coil winding **1205** that extends further, in the distal direction, to a ball or other distal tip **920** of the guidewire **905**.

#### 5. EXAMPLES OF ACOUSTIC TRANSDUCER CONSTRUCTION

In one example, before the acoustic transducer(s) is fabricated, the guidewire **905** is assembled, such as by binding the optical fibers **925** to the core **910** and distal tip **920** or bulkhead **1200**, and optionally coating the guidewire **905**. The optoacoustic transducer(s) are then integrated into the guidewire assembly **905**, such as by grinding one or more grooves in the guidewire at the locations of the optoacoustic transducer windows **810**. In a further example, the depth of these groove(s) in the optical fiber(s) **925** defines the resonant structure(s) of the optoacoustic transducer(s).

After the optoacoustic transducer windows **810** have been defined, the FBGs added to one or more portions of the optical fiber **925** within such windows **810**. In one example, the FBGs are created using an optical process in which the portion of the optical fiber **925** is exposed to a carefully controlled pattern of UV radiation that defines the Bragg gratings. Then, a photoacoustic material is deposited or otherwise added in the transducer windows **810** over respective Bragg gratings. One example of a suitable photoacoustic material is pigmented polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS), such as a mixture of PDMS, carbon black, and toluene. Thus, in this example, the FBGs are advantageously constructed after the major elements of the guidewire are mechanically assembled into the guidewire assembly **905**.

#### 6. EXAMPLES OF PROXIMAL END INTERFACE

In one example, the guidewire **905** allows for over-the-guidewire or other insertion of a catheter at the proximal end of the guidewire. Therefore, in such an example, the guidewire **905** (including any proximal end interface) has an outer diameter that is less than or equal to the inner diameter (e.g., 0.014 inches) of a catheter to allow the catheter with a similarly-sized inner diameter to travel over the guidewire **905**. FIGS. **13A** and **13B** provide illustrative examples of an optical coupler that easily engages and disengages guidewire **905**. Among other things, this facilitates over-the-guidewire

catheter insertion, and viewing an imaging region either before, during, or after such a catheter is inserted over-the-guidewire.

FIG. **13A** is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating generally one example of a proximal portion **1300** of guidewire **905**, which is communicatively coupled to an instrumentation/control interface via an optical coupler **1305**. In this example, proximal portion **1300** of guidewire **905** is received within a receptacle **1310** portion of optical coupler **1305**, and includes one or more blazed FBGs **1315** to couple light into and/or out of one or more respective optical fibers **925** of guidewire **905**. Optical coupler **1305** includes one or more corresponding blazed FBGs **1320** to couple light into and/or out of one or more respective optical fibers **1325** of optical coupler **1305**. In the example of FIG. **13A**, the FBGs **1320** of optical coupler **1305** are located substantially adjacent to corresponding FBGs **1315** of guidewire **905** when guidewire **905** is engaged within receptacle **1310** of optical coupler **1305**. Although FIG. **13A** illustrates a multiple-fiber embodiment of guidewire **905**, the illustrated techniques for coupling to an instrumentation/control interface are also applicable to a guidewire that includes a single optical fiber.

FIG. **13B** is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating generally a further example of a proximal portion **1300** of guidewire **905** that is communicatively coupled to an instrumentation/control interface using an optical coupler **1305**. In the example of FIG. **13B**, at least one optical fiber **925** transmits light at a different wavelength from that at which it receives light. Therefore, such an optical fiber **925** includes two separate blazed FBGs that couple light into and out of each such optical fiber **925**. For example, as illustrated in FIG. **13B**, optical fiber **925A** includes a first blazed FBG **1315A** operating at the transmit wavelength, and a second blazed FBG **1330A** operating at the receive wavelength. Optical coupler **1305** includes a corresponding first blazed FBG **1320A** operating at the transmit wavelength and a second blazed FBG **1335A** operating at the receive wavelength. When a proximal portion **1300** of guidewire **905** is fully inserted into receptacle **1310**, blazed FBGs **1320A** and **1315A** are located substantially adjacent to each other, and blazed FBGs **1335A** and **1330A** are located substantially adjacent to each other. Similarly, optical fiber **925B** and optical coupler **1305** respectively include substantially adjacent transmit FBGs **1315B** and **1320B** and substantially adjacent receive FBGs **1330B** and **1335B**.

For additional optoacoustic transducer windows **810** at or near the distal portion **900** or elsewhere along guidewire **905**, corresponding additional blazed FBGs may similarly be included on optical coupler **1305** at the appropriate wavelength for transmitting and/or receiving optical energy with respect to such additional optoacoustic transducer windows **810**. Moreover, optical coupler **1305** need not be located exactly at the proximal end of the guidewire **905**, but may instead be located anywhere near the proximal portion **1300** of the guidewire **905** or even further toward the distal portion **900** of the guidewire **905**. Also, alignment of the optical coupler **1305** to guidewire **905** need not be limited to butting guidewire **905** into receptacle **1310** of optical coupler **1305**; any other alignment mechanism and/or technique is also included.

#### 7. EXAMPLES OF PROCESS AND CONTROL IMAGING ELECTRONICS

FIG. **14A** is a block diagram illustrating generally one example of the imaging guidewire **905** and associated interface components. The block diagram of FIG. **14A** includes



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the imaging guidewire **905**, which is coupled by optical coupler **1305** to an optoelectronics module **1400**. The optoelectronics module **1400** is coupled to an image processing module **1405** and a user interface **1410** that includes a display providing a viewable still and/or video image of the imaging region near one or more acoustic-to-optical transducers using the acoustically-modulated optical signal received therefrom. In one example, the system **1415** illustrated in the block diagram of FIG. **14A** uses an image processing module **1405** and a user interface **1410** that are substantially similar to existing acoustic imaging systems.

FIG. **14B** is a block diagram illustrating generally another example of the imaging guidewire **905** and associated interface components. In this example, the associated interface components include a tissue (and plaque) characterization module **1420** and an image enhancement module **1425**. In this example, an input of tissue characterization module **1420** is coupled to an output from optoelectronics module **1400**. An output of tissue characterization module **1420** is coupled to at least one of user interface **1410** or an input of image enhancement module **1425**. An output of image enhancement module **1425** is coupled to user interface **1410**, such as through image processing module **1405**.

In this example, tissue characterization module **1420** processes a signal output from optoelectronics module **1400**. In one example, such signal processing assists in distinguishing plaque from nearby vascular tissue. Such plaque can be conceptualized as including, among other things, cholesterol, thrombus, and loose connective tissue that build up within a blood vessel wall. Calcified plaque typically reflects ultrasound better than the nearby vascular tissue, which results in high amplitude echoes. Soft plaques, on the other hand, produce weaker and more texturally homogeneous echoes. These and other differences distinguishing between plaque deposits and nearby vascular tissue are detected using tissue characterization signal processing techniques.

For example, such tissue characterization signal processing may include performing a spectral analysis that examines the energy of the returned ultrasound signal at various frequencies. A plaque deposit will typically have a different spectral signature than nearby vascular tissue without such plaque, allowing discrimination therebetween. Such signal processing may additionally or alternatively include statistical processing (e.g., averaging, filtering, or the like) of the returned ultrasound signal in the time domain. Other signal processing techniques known in the art of tissue characterization may also be applied. In one example, the spatial distribution of the processed returned ultrasound signal is provided to image enhancement module **1425**, which provides resulting image enhancement information to image processing module **1405**. In this manner, image enhancement module **1425** provides information to user interface **1410** that results in a displaying plaque deposits in a visually different manner (e.g., by assigning plaque deposits a discernable color on the image) than other portions of the image. Other image enhancement techniques known in the art of imaging may also be applied. In a further example, similar techniques are used for discriminating between vulnerable plaque and other plaque, and enhancing the displayed image provide a visual indicator assisting the user in discriminating between vulnerable and other plaque.

#### 8. EXAMPLES OF OPTO-ELECTRONICS MODULE

The opto-electronics module **1400** may include one or more lasers and fiber optic elements. In one example, such as

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where different transmit and receive wavelengths are used, a first laser is used for providing light to the guidewire **905** for the transmitted ultrasound, and a separate second laser is used for providing light to the guidewire **905** for being modulated by the received ultrasound. In this example, a fiber optic multiplexer couples each channel (associated with a particular one of the guidewire's optical fibers **925**) to the transmit and receive lasers and associated optics. This reduces system complexity and costs.

In one example, the sharing of transmit and receive components by multiple guidewire channels is possible at least in part because the acoustic image is acquired over a relatively short distance (e.g., millimeters). The speed of ultrasound in a human or animal body is slow enough to allow for a large number of transmit/receive cycles to be performed during the time period of one image frame. For example, at an image depth (range) of about 2 cm, it will take ultrasonic energy approximately 26 microseconds to travel from the sensor to the range limit, and back. In one such example, therefore, an about 30 microseconds transmit/receive (T/R) cycle is used. In the approximately 30 milliseconds allotted to a single image frame, up to 1,000 T/R cycles can be carried out. In one example, such a large number of T/R cycles per frame allows the system to operate as a phased array even though each sensor is accessed in sequence. Such sequential access of the photoacoustic sensors in the guidewire permits (but does not require) the use of one set of T/R opto-electronics in conjunction with a sequentially operated optical multiplexer.

#### 9. EXAMPLE OF USE FOR 3-DIMENSIONAL (3-D) IMAGING

In one example, instead of presenting one 2-D slice of the anatomy, the system is operated to provide a 3-D visual image that permits the viewing of a desired volume of the patient's anatomy or other imaging region of interest. This allows the physician to quickly see the detailed spatial arrangement of structures, such as lesions, with respect to other anatomy. In one example, in which the guidewire **905** includes 30 sequentially-accessed optical fibers having up to 10 photoacoustic transducer windows per optical fiber,  $30 \times 10 = 300$  T/R cycles are used to collect the image information from all the transducer windows for one image frame. This is well within the allotted 1,000 such cycles for a range of 2 cm, as discussed above. Thus, such an embodiment allows substantially simultaneous images to be obtained from all 10 transducer windows at of each optical fiber at video rates (e.g., at about 30 frames per second for each transducer window). This allows real-time volumetric data acquisition, which offers a distinct advantage over other imaging techniques. Among other things, such real-time volumetric data acquisition allows real-time 3-D vascular imaging, including visualization of the topology of a blood vessel wall, the extent and precise location of plaque deposits, and, therefore, the ability to identify vulnerable plaque.

#### 10. ALTERNATE EXAMPLE OF ACOUSTIC-TO-OPTICAL RECEIVER

FIG. **15** is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating generally one example of an alternate acoustic-to-optical transducer **1500**, which in this example is integrated into an optical fiber **105**, including fiber core **105** and fiber cladding **120** and covered by coating **930**. In the illustrative example of FIG. **15**, transducer **1500** includes a blazed FBG **330** in core **115**, a translucent deformable (or empty) region **1505** in cladding **120**, and an acoustically-deformable light-reflective



surface region **1510** overlaying at least a portion of translucent region **1505**. In one example, acoustic-to-optical transducer **1500** is fabricated in a window **810** of an imaging guidewire **805** along with an optical-to-acoustic transducer **325**, which generates acoustic energy in a nearby imaging region of interest to be received by acoustic-to-optical transducer **1500**.

FIG. **16** is a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating generally one example of acoustic-to-optical transducer **1500** in operation. FBG **330** receives light from a proximal end of fiber core **105**, and directs the received light outward through translucent region **1505** such that the light impinges upon, and is reflected by, reflective region **1510**. At least some of the reflected light is received at FBG **330** and directed back toward the proximal end of fiber core **105**. As illustrated in FIG. **16**, reflective region **1510** deflects in response to acoustic energy received from the nearby imaging region of interest as a result of insonification by a nearby optical-to-acoustic transducer **325**. The deflection of reflective region **1510** modulates the distance that the light travels between FBG **330** and reflective region **1510**. The resulting change in wavelength or intensity is monitored by interface optoelectronics coupled to a proximal end of optical fiber **105**, such as using the above-described components and techniques.

As illustrated in the example of FIGS. **15** and **16**, acoustic-to-optical transducer **1500** need only include a single FBG (e.g., blazed FBG **330**). Moreover, acoustic-to-optical transducer **1500** need not rely on the Poisson effect in which received acoustic energy “squeezes” in a first direction, thereby modulating an interferometric strain-sensing distance in a second direction that is normal to the first direction. An acoustic-to-optical transducer using the Poisson effect typically suffers from some attenuation in translating the mechanical force from the first direction to the orthogonal second direction. As illustrated in FIG. **16**, however, the acoustic-to-optical transducer **1500** detects a modulating distance that is in the substantially the same direction as the received acoustic energy. Moreover, because region **1510** is reflective, a given deflection results in a modulation of twice the number of wavelengths of light in that deflection distance. This further increases the sensitivity of acoustic-to-optical transducer **1500**.

In one example, region **1505** is filled with a transparent polymer to allow optical energy to pass through. In a further example, region **1505** has a thickness **1515** that is  $\frac{1}{4}$ -wave resonant with the received acoustic pressure wave. In such an example, the resonance of the polymer-filled region **1505** serves to increase the motion of the reflective region **1510** over that which would occur if region **1505** were formed of glass. In a further example, the polymer-filled region **1505** includes an acoustic impedance that is close to that of water and, therefore, human or animal tissue.

## 11. CONCLUSION

Although certain of the above examples have been described with respect to intravascular imaging (e.g., for viewing and/or identifying vulnerable plaque), the present systems, devices, and methods are also applicable to imaging any other body part. For example, for example guidewire or other elongate body as discussed above could be inserted into a biopsy needle, laparoscopic device, or any other lumen or cavity for performing imaging. Moreover, such imaging need not involve insertion of an elongate body into a lumen, for example, an imaging apparatus could alternatively be wrapped around a portion of a region to be imaged.

In another example, this technology can be used to process the Doppler shift in acoustic frequency to image blood flow. The operation would be similar to that described above, however, this would increase the length of the transmitted acoustic signal, and would use known Doppler signal processing in the image processing portion of the control electronics. The transmitted acoustic signal can be lengthened by repeatedly pulsing the transmit optical energy at the same rate as the desired acoustic frequency.

It is to be understood that the above description is intended to be illustrative, and not restrictive. For example, the above-described embodiments may be used in combination with each other. Many other embodiments will be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reviewing the above description. The scope of the invention should, therefore, be determined with reference to the appended claims, along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled. In the appended claims, the terms “including” and “in which” are used as the plain-English equivalents of the respective terms “comprising” and “wherein.” Moreover, the terms “first,” “second,” and “third,” etc. are used merely as labels, and are not intended to impose numerical requirements on their objects.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of imaging a blood vessel of a subject comprising:

providing an elongated body sized and shaped to be inserted into the blood vessel, the elongated body having proximal and distal ends, the elongated body including a plurality of optical fibers extending lengthwise along the elongated body, each optical fiber including at least one imaging portion including an optical-to-acoustic transducer and an acoustic-to-optical transducer;

sequentially transmitting light along the plurality of optical fibers;

sequentially transducing the transmitted light into acoustic energy;

sequentially providing the acoustic energy to a region of interest in the vasculature;

sequentially receiving at the imaging portion responsive acoustic energy from the region of interest;

sequentially transducing the received acoustic energy into responsive light;

sequentially communicating the responsive light along the plurality of optical fibers; and

forming a viewable image of at least a portion of the region of interest based at least in part on the responsive light.

2. The method of claim 1, in which the forming a viewable image of at least a portion of the region of interest includes forming an image from a plurality of the acoustic-to-optical transducers.

3. The method of claim 1, comprising: sequentially accessing selected optical fibers.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one imaging portion includes at least two imaging portions per each of the plurality of optical fibers, and in which the forming a viewable image of at least a portion of the region of interest includes forming a three-dimensional image of the region of interest.

5. The method of claim 4, in which the forming a viewable image of at least a portion of the region of interest includes: sequentially accessing selected optical fibers; and sequentially accessing selected imaging portions.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein sequentially accessing selected imaging portions includes selectively individually addressing the different imaging portions.



7. The method of claim 6, selectively individually addressing the different imaging portions includes individually addressing the different imaging portions using different wavelengths of light.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein sequentially transmitting light along the plurality of optical fibers includes sequentially transmitting a first optical signal along the plurality of optical fibers, and wherein sequentially communicating the responsive light along the plurality of optical fibers includes sequentially providing responsive modulation of a second optical signal.

9. The method of claim 1, comprising:

identifying a plaque deposit,

wherein forming a viewable image of at least a portion of the region of interest includes providing a distinctive display of the plaque deposit.

10. The method of claim 1, comprising:

inserting a guidewire including the elongated body into the blood vessel of the subject.

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